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Sarajevo women sweeping tram tracks Monday on "Sniper Alley" as French soldiers protect them from sharpshooters.

Peace Must Wait for Another Day

Habit of War Postpones Hopes for Bosnia Truce

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — War won out over peace in Bosnia again Monday as the Bosnian government said a nationwide cease-fire was being postponed because power supplies had still not been restored to Sarajevo.

Heavy fighting continued in some regions of Bosnia. And in Naples, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said its warplanes had destroyed a Bosnian Serbian command bunker southeast of the "safe area" of Tuzla.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Bosnian government had decided to postpone the cease-fire, due to start Tuesday at 12:01 A.M., because power supplies still were not reaching Sarajevo.

"Time has been wasted," the spokesman said. "We will not change our position until gas and electricity have been restored to Sarajevo."

The American-brokered cease-fire thus fell victim to the bewildering mixture of violence and broken promises that have plagued the Balkans during nearly four years of war.

The failure to secure the cease-fire did not mean the agreement was dead. Western diplomats and UN officials said they hoped it would still take effect in the coming days and talks on the cease-fire continued to Monday night near Sarajevo.

There was no immediate reaction to the Bosnian government statement from Croatia, the Bosnian Serbs or the United States.

The day's events underscored the fragility of the accord and were a potent reminder of the tightrope that the Clinton administration is walking now that it has committed American prestige, and perhaps American lives, to halting the most savage combat in Europe since the end of World War II.

The 60-day cease-fire, announced in Washington on Sept. 28, was seen as a prelude to talks between Bosnian, Cro-

atian and Serbian leaders in Washington on Oct. 25 that would lead to an international peace conference.

Hasan Muratovic, the Bosnian official in charge of relations with the United Nations, said as he went into a meeting between the UN and the three warring factions: "There will be no cease-fire because nearly none of the conditions has been met by now."

Gas and electricity lines cross territory held by the Bosnian Serbs, who cut them in April as part of their three-and-a-half-year siege of Sarajevo.

Bosnia's gas arrives from Russia through an international pipeline that is

and launched a broad offensive with armor and infantry in the northwest.

All three sides have been scrambling to capture territory before the cease-fire deadline.

Recent Serbian losses have established a territorial division of around 50-50, close to the proposal under an international peace plan that would give 51 percent of Bosnia to a Muslim-Croatian federation and 49 percent to the Serbs.

The last-minute fighting was not untypical of previous cease-fires, few of which have lasted for long although one last winter endured from January until the end of April.

In the air attack, six NATO planes hit the Bosnian Serbian command-and-control bunker, eight miles southeast of Tuzla, according to NATO military officials.

Captain Mark A. Van Dyke, spokesman for NATO's southern headquarters in Naples, said the attack was in response to a request for air support from UN peacekeepers, who for a second consecutive day came under artillery shelling from Serbian guns in the surrounding hills.

A request early Sunday afternoon, made after Pakistani peacekeepers came under fire, resulted in the deployment of several NATO planes to the Tuzla area but bad weather made it impossible for pilots to identify and strike their targets, Captain Van Dyke said.

A second request was issued Monday morning around 8 A.M. as the shelling resumed. NATO planes arrived an hour later and remained over Tuzla for the rest of the day, striking the bunker after the target had been identified by UN spotters.

"Initial bomb damage assessment indicates the bunker was destroyed," a NATO officer said.

The officer said it was not clear whether the targeted bunker had been directly controlling the Serbian guns but that "short of taking out the actual batteries, you cut the head off and hopefully silence the guns."

(AP, NYT, WP, Reuters, AP)

2 Scandals Shake Japan Officialdom

Justice Minister Resigns Over an Unreported Loan

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Justice Minister Tomoharu Tazawa was forced to resign Monday following a scandal that has simultaneously discredited both the governing coalition and the opposition.

The Japanese political system is regularly shaken by scandals, but they usually affect only one political party at a time. The resignation Monday was noteworthy in that it tarred virtually everyone, adding to public disillusionment about politicians.

Mr. Tazawa denied any wrongdoing, and the major political parties said that they believed him — and that therefore there was no need for any further investigation.

Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama chose as his new justice minister Hiroshi Miyazawa, 74, a politician with long experience in government. He is the younger brother of Kiichi Miyazawa, a former prime minister.

The scandal arose after Mr. Tazawa admitted that he had failed to report a loan of about \$2 million from a Buddhist organization. He said he had not realized that loans needed to be reported.

Reports of the loan were an embarrassment to Mr. Tazawa, and he had been expected to face a grilling about it from the parliamentary opposition. But in fact no embarrassing questions were asked in Parliament.

Yomiuri Shimbun, Japan's largest circulation newspaper, reported that in exchange for the opposition not asking embarrassing questions, Mr. Tazawa



Mr. Tazawa, center, after resigning from the government on Monday.

promised he would join the opposition in objecting to the government's plans to tighten controls over religious organizations.

Asahi Shimbun, another major newspaper, said in an editorial that if the allegations were true, then "this is a most shameful deed that makes a mockery of the parliamentary system and grievously insults the public." The newspaper called for a thorough investigation and an airing of the relations between religious organizations and political parties.

The government is trying to revise its law on religious groups because of allegations that Aum Shinrikyo, the sect accused of organizing the poison gas attack in Tokyo in March, was able to gather funds and avoid scrutiny as a

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Tokyo Regulators Knew of Huge Loss Run Up by Daiwa

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Japanese government acknowledged Monday that it knew of a \$1.1 billion loss by a rogue trader at Daiwa Bank six weeks before American regulators were informed.

In that period, the Japanese Ministry of Finance did not act on the information nor did it inform American counterparts, officials said. When the loss was finally announced, in late September, it rattled the world financial community and raised new questions about the solidity of the Japanese banking system.

The new revelations effectively spread responsibility for the affair from just the bank — whose president and chairman resigned Monday — to the Japanese government as well.

"If it is true, it's certainly a dent to their credibility, and it shows they knowingly allowed a bank under their supervision to basically break the rules of another country," S. David Snoddy, a bank analyst with Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd., said of the ministry's officials. "It certainly changes how the public sees them. It moves from a situation of Daiwa being on trial to the Ministry of Finance being on trial."

Two weeks ago, it appeared that Toshitaka Iguchi, a Japanese-born bond trader in Daiwa Bank's New York office, had duped the bank for 11 years, losing \$1.1 billion and forging 30,000 trading slips and other documents to cover up his mounting losses. Daiwa has said that

See DAIWA, Page 8

In Blow to Democrats, Nunn Will Retire Georgian Who Shaped Military Policy Seeks 'a New Course'

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and a leading force for more than a decade in shaping U.S. defense and security policy, announced Monday that he would not seek re-election in 1996.

"It is time to follow a new course," Senator Nunn said, speaking from the state legislative chambers in Atlanta where his political career began 26 years ago.

The decision by Senator Nunn, 57, was a new blow to Democratic hopes of recapturing control of the Senate next year. He is the eighth Senate Democrat to announce plans to step down, compared with one Republican.

The party will also lose perhaps its most influential voice on national security issues. His voice — and his vote — proved pivotal more than once.

Mr. Nunn had often been at odds with

more liberal Democrats in championing the military and its spending plans. But his expertise had brought him respect and influence at home and abroad on a broad range of security questions.

Such debates as modernization of the U.S. military, the place of Russia in today's world, instability in Haiti and the U.S. military's treatment of homosexuals in its ranks were all crucially affected by his voice and clout.

The Senate majority leader, Tom Daschle of South Dakota, expressed disappointment at Mr. Nunn's decision, saying, "He has been a remarkable contributor to our national agenda for more than 20 years."

It was as a staunch advocate of the American military and a defender of traditional values that Mr. Nunn, a self-described "commonsense conservative," built his reputation.

One of his first moves upon election to the Senate in 1972 at age 34 was to get a

seat on the Armed Services Committee. In doing so he was observing family tradition: His great-uncle, Carl Vinson, a Democrat who retired in 1964 after 50 years in the House, used his chairmanship of the Armed Services Committee to help build a strong military.

In his years in Washington, Mr. Nunn built an edifice of power that rests in part on his solid political base back home — he captured more than 80 percent of the vote in winning re-election in 1978, 1984 and 1990 — and partly on what has been described as his baronial independence.

Mr. Nunn was a key supporter of military buildup under President Jimmy Carter in 1979, and an even more vigorous buildup under President Ronald Reagan two years later.

He has been cautious, however, about the actual use of force, as he was in the Gulf War. Nor has he been a knee-jerk

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AGENDA

31 Killed in Mexican Earthquake

MEXICO CITY (AP) — A strong earthquake shook Mexico's Pacific Coast on Monday, killing at least 31 people and injuring dozens in southern Jalisco State. High-rise buildings swayed crazily in Mexico City, frightening people into the streets.

The quake, with a preliminary magnitude of 7.5, was the second powerful tremor to hit Mexico in a month. It was felt as far north as Dallas and Oklahoma City.

Trading on Mexico's stock market came to a halt but resumed 40 minutes later. Power and telephone service were interrupted for about an hour on the west side of Mexico City.

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Bonn and Paris Rush to France's Defense

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France and Germany joined forces Monday to rescue the tumbling franc, with the Bank of France raising an important interest rate and the president of the Bundesbank trying to talk up the beleaguered French currency.

Jean-Claude Trichet, governor of the Bank of France, coordinated the defense of the franc from Washington, where he and President Jacques Chirac of the Bundesbank are attending the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

The Bank of France raised its emergen-

cy 24-hour interest rates by 1.1 percentage point, to 7.25 percent, in an effort to discourage currency speculators. Mr. Trichet, meanwhile, said in Washington that there was "no basis for a French franc problem" and that the currency remained among Europe's strongest because the French economy was fundamentally strong.

The interest rate increase and Mr. Trichet's jawboning succeeded in stabilizing the franc's value against the Deutsche mark. But economists said financial markets remained uncertain about the long-term direction of the currency because of their doubts about France's ability to cut public spending.

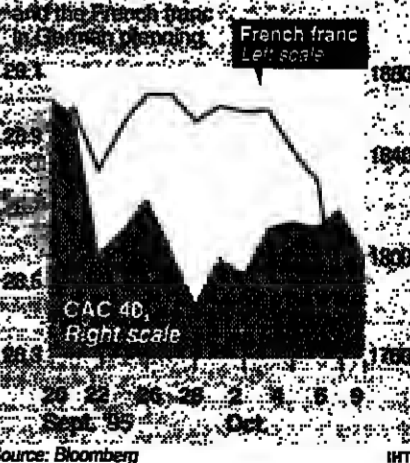
With France braced for a one-day strike Tuesday of public employees that could cripple public transport and Prime Minister Alain Juppé on the defensive over a housing scandal (Page 5), Mr. Trichet stressed that the German and French central banks were "working in permanent cooperation."

Economists said that the French and German officials were clearly making a show of unity, especially because the franc's weakness, along with a 1.3 percent drop in the CAC-40 Paris bourse index Monday, reflected continuing market doubts about France's ability to slash its budget deficit enough to meet conditions

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French Budget Blues

Percentage of the CAC-40 stock index



Source: Bloomberg

A Pleasant Place in Iran Where Mixed Emotions Rule

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

ISFAHAN, Iran — The West views Iran as a land of unbridled radicalism: hostile ayatollahs, cloaked women, mobs chanting "Death to America." Here in this one-time capital of imperial Persia, 400 kilometers south of Tehran, things look different.

Along the banks of the Zayandeh Rud river, couples stroll amid pomegranate trees and gently swaying poplars. Fountains play from the ramparts of a newly restored stone bridge. And in the 17th-century covered bazaar adjacent to Naghsh-e Jahan Square, an American visitor is besieged not by hostile stares but by rug merchants eager for his business — and questions on when and if his countrymen will return.

It is, in fact, a pleasant place. Notwithstanding Iran's many economic woes, includ-

ing chronic unemployment and a doubling of prices for basic foodstuffs in the last year, Isfahan abounds with recent evidence of government largesse, including new roads and parks and a modern fertilizer plant.

Health care is reasonably sophisticated, and a burgeoning network of private, and largely secular, schools is offering an alternative to overcrowded government ones, at least for parents who can pay.

Such conspicuous improvements help explain the mixed emotions of many Iranians toward the turbaned mullahs whose revolution 16 years ago deposed the American-backed shah and gave birth to an Islamic state. A recent three-day visit to this city of 1.1 million people revealed deep frustration with many aspects of theocratic rule, including economic mismanagement, corruption, arbitrary decision-making and sharp restrictions on personal freedom.

At the same time, there was grudging respect for the government's tangible achievements, even among West-

ernized elites who otherwise have little use for its radical brand of social and foreign policy.

If the popular mood of Isfahan is any guide, the Islamic revolution continues to enjoy considerable support — and may prove to be a more enduring phenomenon than many in the West would think. The United States, which accuses Iran of sponsoring terrorism and secretly trying to develop nuclear weapons, banned U.S. trade with Iran this year. Iran denies both charges.

"If you ask me, during this 16 years, what has been done in this country, there are many good things," said a well-to-do physician who is no particular fan of Islamic rule. "The country has become more self-sufficient, more confident, more self-respecting."

Isfahan is hardly immune to the economic troubles that plague the rest of the country. These are felt most sharply by salaried workers such as civil servants, whose

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Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain.....1,000 Din	Mali.....45 c.
Cyprus.....C. £1.00	Nigeria.....110,000 Naira
Denmark.....14.00 D.Kr.	Oman.....1,250 Rials
Finland.....12.00 F.M.	Qatar.....1,000 Rials
Gibraltar.....£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland.....IR £1.00
Great Britain.....£ 0.85	Saudi Arabia.....R10 + VAT
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	S. Africa.....R10 + VAT
Jordan.....1,250 JD	U.A.E.....10,00 Dirh
Kenya.....K. Sh. 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.).....\$1.20
Kuwait.....800 Fils	Zimbabwe.....Zin.200.00

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down	42.99	Down	0.59%
4726.22		125.78	
The Dollar		Previous Close	
New York	1.4125	DM	1.4218
London	1.5855	Pound	1.583
Yen	100.525	FF	100.55
FF	4.9615		4.9655

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Dutch Soul-Searching / Peacekeepers' Role in Bosnia Stirs Doubts

Is Holland Still a 'White Angel in a Dark World'?

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

AMSTERDAM — On the afternoon of July 11, as Bosnian Serbian units were tightening their noose around the Muslim town of Srebrenica, the Bosnian Serbian commander, General Ratko Mladic, decided to teach Dutch peacekeepers there a lesson in his form of warfare.

General Mladic summoned the Dutch commander and several of his officers to a hotel outside of town, and ushered them into a room where a live pig was tied up. As they watched, a Bosnian Serbian soldier slit the pig's throat, seeping blood gushing onto the floor.

"Mladic told them that was how he would treat people like those protected by the Dutch peacekeepers," said Bert Kreemers, a spokesman for the Dutch Defense Ministry, in recalling the incident. "He said he was going to do the evacuation his way."

A few hours later, Bosnian Serbs marched into Srebrenica and captured it without firing a shot, defying a United Nations order that the town remain a demilitarized "safe area."

There was little the 450 lightly armed Dutch peacekeepers could do to stop them.

Many people in the Netherlands, however, believe that the peacekeepers could have done more to prevent the expulsions, rapes and killings that witnesses and human rights workers say followed the takeover. Their failure to do so has stung the national conscience.

Critics say the Bosnian Serbian record in treating Muslim civilians, as well as explicit warnings like the pig butchering, should have led Dutch peacekeepers to suspect the worst as Bosnian Serbian soldiers began separating military-age men from the rest of the population and shipping them off in trucks and buses.

Instead, even as peacekeepers saw the bodies of freshly killed Muslims in Srebrenica, they raised no alarm.

Dutch politicians are wondering aloud if a tougher Dutch line might have saved civilian lives in Srebrenica. They have suggested that Dutch officers, anxious to avoid casualties in their ranks, allowed honor to give way to expedience by minimizing or overlooking the atrocities being committed around them.

"There is a widespread sense of national shame over the Srebrenica episode," said Fred van Staden, director of the Netherlands Institute of International Relations and a senior adviser to the Defense and Foreign Affairs Ministries. "We always think of ourselves as being very humanitarian and good, but the complete failure of our mission in Yugoslavia shows that there is a clash and a cleavage between our self-image and our actions."

Public anger over the failure of Dutch soldiers to protect civilians in Srebrenica was increased by a series of statements from Dutch commanders in the days after the Bosnian Serbian takeover.

On July 17, as Dutch peacekeepers were preparing to leave Srebrenica, one of their senior officers, Major Robert Franken, signed an agreement with Bosnian Serbs certifying that "the evacuation was carried out by the Serb side correctly."

Later that week, as the peacekeepers were arriving in Zagreb, the commander of Dutch ground forces, Lieutenant General Hans Couzy, who had flown from Amsterdam to meet them, said he knew of no evidence suggesting that Bosnian Serbs in Srebrenica had committed crimes akin to genocide.

At a news conference the next day in Zagreb, Lieutenant Colonel Ton Karemans, who had commanded the Dutch battalion in Srebrenica, asserted that the Bosnian Serbs "militarily correct operation" had been carried out.



Dutch UN troops, whose role in Srebrenica has been questioned, carrying the coffin of a comrade killed by Bosnian Muslims.

ried out "in the right way." Before leaving Srebrenica, Colonel Karemans was photographed, glass in hand, with General Mladic.

These statements sparked heated debate in the Dutch Parliament, and in August the Defense Ministry opened an official inquiry into events surrounding the fall of Srebrenica. A report is expected later this month, and senior Defense Ministry officials as well as officers who served in Srebrenica are refusing to comment publicly until then.

Few others are so reluctant. Dutch newspapers have been filled with commentaries and letters about the Srebrenica debacle, many conveying anger. Some critics are questioning not only the conduct of the Dutch battalion in Srebrenica, but also the relevance of the Netherlands' traditionally peaceful, consensus-oriented approach to world affairs.

"Srebrenica was a turning point," said a senior Dutch diplomat who deals with Balkan policy. "We are starting to realize that we are no longer the kind of robust society that can deal with tyrants and criminals. We don't back up our diplomacy with a big stick. That is an approach that can have tragic results, as it did in Srebrenica."

In the hours after the Bosnian Serbian takeover of Srebrenica on the night of July 11 and the early morning of July 12, an estimated 25,000 residents fled from the town to what they hoped would be safe refuge in and around the Dutch headquarters in nearby Potocari.

Dutch peacekeepers, however, allowed Bosnian Serbian soldiers to enter the area, separate men of military age from other residents and send some of them away on trucks and buses unaccompanied by foreign observers. Many have not been heard from since.

Dutch peacekeepers also saw Muslims being taken into a warehouse, and later reported having found bodies there. Other peacekeepers reported seeing Bosnian Serbian soldiers in-

terrogating Muslims at the Nova Kasaba soccer field near Potocari, a site that U.S. officials believe was later used as a mass grave.

Tadeusz Mazowiecki, who quit his post as the chief UN human rights monitor in the former Yugoslavia on July 24 to protest the UN failure to protect civilians in Srebrenica, urged in his final report that an international investigation of the conduct of Dutch peacekeepers be opened. No such investigation is under way, but several Dutch politicians are determined to pursue the matter.

JAN HOEKEMA, a former Dutch diplomat who is now a member of Parliament, said: "I question whether a stronger or more empathetic approach to Mr. Mladic could have avoided what happened."

"I question whether, if we had insisted that no refugees be allowed to leave Potocari before Red Cross or UN relief workers arrived, that would have made a difference," he added. "It's extremely difficult to prove, but I believe it would."

The fact that the Netherlands is in the midst of a painful reassessment of the role of Dutch collaborators during the Nazi occupation, and that the country is also facing unpleasant aspects of its war against Indonesian guerrillas in the late 1940s, has made the pain of Srebrenica even more acute, Mr. Hoekema said.

"There is a very intense linkup of various historical events," he said. "We always thought, and some still think, that Holland is a white angel in a dark world. Now we are wondering if we really are always heroes. Psychologists and sociologists have not begun to comment on this yet, but I believe they will."

Mr. Kreemers, the Defense Ministry spokesman, defended the performance of Dutch peacekeepers. He said that the UN had not given them orders to prevent Bosnian Serbs from taking Srebrenica and that in any case they did not have the arms or troops to do so.

The Dutch force in Srebrenica had been

reduced from more than 600 to about 400 because Bosnian Serbs had refused to allow peacekeepers to return after leaving. Bosnian Serbian roadblocks also left the Dutch battalion with less than 20 percent of the ammunition it should have had. Because so few spare parts reached the battalion, Dutch soldiers were not able to test their anti-tank weapons.

The Bosnian Serbs, by contrast, numbered in the thousands and were equipped with mortars, artillery and other heavy weapons.

"Did the Dutch stand by and do nothing?" Mr. Kreemers asked. "No, they didn't. There was no way they could do anything against the overwhelming superiority of the Bosnian Serbs."

"We should keep in mind that this was a UN mission," he added. "The responsibility for the failure rests with the UN and its member states. The Netherlands is one of those member states, so we don't flee from the responsibility we have. But we are not the sole or only one responsible."

The United Nations declared Srebrenica a "safe area" in 1993, imposing restrictions on military activity that were to be enforced by NATO air power. But as Bosnian Serbian forces closed in on Srebrenica and other UN-designated enclaves, "close air support" came only sporadically and never with decisive force. In addition, the number of peacekeepers assigned to protect the enclaves never approached the 34,000 that ground commanders said they needed. By all accounts, Bosnian Serbian units had been bullying the Dutch for weeks before they finally took the town.

COMING UP

Some Canadian doctors believe that cutbacks in the nationalized health care system are denying them the resources, the funding or the freedom to do their jobs, and they are taking action.

Balkan Jerusalem Rises in Sarajevo

All Sides Demand a Piece Of City at Heart of the War

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Several hundred feet under First Lieutenant Nicolas Tete's UN observation post on a hill above Sarajevo, a small alley meanders between two sides of a drab housing project.

On one side, several girls were jumping rope, reveling in Sarajevo's version of an Indian summer. On the other, less than 50 feet away, a pack of boys were deep into a soccer game.

In between, Lieutenant Tete pointed out, a line of trenches split the kids in two — one group Muslim, the other Serb.

"That's where their fathers are spending the day," said the young French officer as the child's laughing, carefree voices trickled up to his post. "It's crazy. And what's going to happen when there's peace?"

Lieutenant Tete's simple question and the bizarre scene below him underscores a major issue befuddling diplomats, Muslims, Serbs and Croats alike as the prospects for a cease-fire, which is scheduled to begin Tuesday, increase in Bosnia and with them the chances for an end to 41 months of bloodshed. What is the future of Sarajevo?

Ever since Bosnia's war erupted, Sarajevo has been the symbol of the death of the New World Order, the chaos spawned by the collapse of the Berlin Wall and communism, a ghastly mint where the currency of future wars — a withering siege, sniper fire, shelling of schools, hospitals and apartment blocks — was printed without cease.

Since then it has played different roles — symbolizing the struggle of multiculturalism vs. ethnocentrism, the failure of international involvement in the ex-Yugoslavia and the failure of the United Nations and the European Union to stop Europe's worst conflict since World War II.

But with talk of peace in Bosnia, this crumbling European capital has taken on a new role — that of the Jerusalem of Europe — the main prize of the Bosnian peace process. How this new Jerusalem — home to Muslims, Orthodox, Catholics and Jews — is divided or united will do much to influence the course of peace or the resumption of war in the Balkans.

And, more than that, how the Western powers, Russia and the Islamic world collaborate to bring peace to this fractured city and war-torn country could in turn do much to determine the future of their cooperation elsewhere.

"Like another city where I have served — Berlin — Sarajevo is a symbol of an age," said John Menzies, the new U.S. ambassador to Bosnia-Herzegovina, in a speech at his swearing-in ceremony last week. "Berlin was the fulcrum of the Cold War. Sarajevo has become the fulcrum of the world we take into the next century."

Understanding the challenges faced in bringing peace to Sarajevo requires an appreciation of the city's political geography and cultural heritage. Sarajevo sprawls over 790 square miles of mountains and valleys and is divided into 10 boroughs. Three main roads

Under a plan being pushed by the Bosnian Croats, each main ethnic group in Sarajevo would control separate boroughs. The Croats would hold two, and the Muslims and Serbs would split the remaining seven. The 10th, Pale, now the mountain headquarters of the Bosnian Serbs, would be separated from the city and remain a Serbian stronghold.

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New Ethnic Cleansing Begins Fears Are Voiced for Muslims and Croats

Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Serbian forces, seeking to complete the expulsion of all Muslims and Croats from territory they hold in northern Bosnia, have started a brutal new wave of ethnic cleansing, incarcerating men and forcing women, old men and children to ford a frigid river and cross an active battlefield toward Muslim-held territory, aid officials said Monday.

Senior Western aid officials said they were taking seriously reports from women refugees that their husbands and sons, who were taken away by the Serbs, had been killed.

"There is a life-threatening situation there," an aid official said. "We've got to get to the men fast."

In an indication of the concern, the International Commis-

sion of the Red Cross has requested "immediate and unrestricted access" to the men.

Western aid officials said they believed the new round of expulsions was aimed at clearing the last of the Muslims and Croats from northern Bosnia in preparation for a peace deal.

Before the war, about 500,000 Muslims and Croats lived in northern Bosnia with about 400,000 Serbs.

But since 1992, Serbian forces have kicked out hundreds of thousands of people, destroying more than 1,000 mosques in the region and many of the Catholic churches as well.

As a result, over time, the region's name, Banja Luka, became synonymous with what Kris Janowski, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for

Refugees, called, "the heart of darkness."

The officials said the campaign, which is expected to continue despite prospects of a cease-fire, could force the last 20,000 Muslims living in the region from their homes. The last of the Croats were kicked out in September.

Officials said the campaign violated numerous agreements signed by the Bosnian Serbs to respect the rights of minorities in their territory. Indeed, Point 5 of the new cease-fire, brokered by the United States, guarantees humane treatment for all civilians.

The campaign also contradicts the spirit of the agreements made by the Yugoslav government at peace talks on Sept. 28 that displaced people in Bosnia would have the right to return home.

—JOHN POMFRET

Arab League Seeks to Fight Genetic Illness

Agence France-Press

CAIRO — Arab nations examined on Monday the idea of a "genetic map" of the region to help fight hereditary diseases made common by the custom of marriages between cousins, the Arab League said.

The league's panel on preventive and genetic medicine began meeting Monday in Cairo, said Ahmed Kadri, the league's deputy secretary-general. He said he asked the panel to work on an "Arab genetic map."

"Genetic diseases are among the most important striking the Arab world due to the tradition of marrying relatives," Mr. Kadri said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

General Strike to Paralyze France

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — France is likely to be brought to a standstill Tuesday by the general strike of the country's 5 million public employees. Getting around will be a struggle as public transportation is halted.

Workers in the railroad, school, hospital and public utility sectors will all be on strike for 24 hours. Minimum service will be guaranteed in some sectors, including hospitals.

Trade union members will march through Paris and other main cities, adding to the traffic jams. Management said the Paris Metro could be paralyzed, while the SNCF, the state-owned railroad, said it would be able to operate only one of four high-speed TGV and main line trains. The company said that suburban and regional trains services would also be severely disrupted. (AFP, AP)

(Related article, Page 5)

A husband and wife were fined £400 (\$633) each on Monday for trying to smuggle a dog into Britain by the Channel Tunnel in the first such case involving the undersea link with France. Dogs entering Britain must be quarantined six months. (Reuters)

Tourism is booming in Egypt again — with more than 3 million visitors expected this year — following a drought caused by unrest and war, an official said Monday. (AP)

Families of victims of China Airlines crash in central Japan last week will file suit next month for 30 billion yen (\$300 million dollars), news reports said Monday. (AFP)

Correction

A caption in editions of Oct. 6 incorrectly identified a speaker in the Spanish Parliament. The speaker was Rodrigo Rato, spokesman for the Popular Party.

ask the butler...

Sharon Tress

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SINGAPORE

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THE AMERICAS

Clinton Tactic for '96 Races: Beat Republicans at Their Own Game

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Earlier this year, President Bill Clinton and company set their political strategy: Adopt the most potent issues in the Republican arsenal and go into the 1996 election year with the enemy disarmed.

Now the president and his team head into the final rounds of the debate over the government's role in the nation's life that began with the 1994 congressional elections in what his aides optimistically call "the 1995 recovery."

How the president got there begins with a revamped and campaign-oriented White House staff, the arrival of a longtime political adviser with a strategy that has been followed closely this year, and the inclusion of an element that always has been an

important part of Mr. Clinton's political success: something or someone with which to compare himself. In this case, that is the Republican Congress.

Republicans — and even some Democrats — call the Clinton recovery strategy an exercise in unprincipled political positioning being directed by an unprincipled political consultant: Dick Morris, Mr. Clinton's sometimes Republican, sometimes Democratic adviser.

They see Mr. Clinton reconstructing on a grander scale the centrist positioning — between the Republican right and the Democratic left — that helped him win the presidency. Mr. Morris calls the strategy "triangulation."

Polls released in the week and a half show that it is working, at least for now. Mr. Clinton's message that he is for the popular things Republicans favor — like a balanced budget — but against the unpop-

ular things they propose — like cutting Medicare health care benefits — is beginning to take.

A Washington Post poll last week gives Mr. Clinton higher marks than Republicans for helping the middle class, protecting popular social programs and preserving health care and retirement programs — traditional Democratic strengths.

But it also shows him making up a huge deficit in areas where Republicans usually dominate. In January, Republicans enjoyed a 22-point advantage on questions about who people trust to handle the economy or cut the deficit and a 30-point advantage on cutting taxes. By last week, Mr. Clinton was in parity with the Republicans on handling the economy, and only a few points behind in other areas of traditional Republican strength.

According to White House officials who have repeatedly heard him describe it, the

Morris strategy's first move is to co-opt the Republicans on the issues most popular with the public. The next move is to identify the Republican issues that Americans are most uncomfortable with and make them stick. These are identified by the White House as loosening environmental protections or cutting the social safety net.

According to the theory, such a move gives the public a clearer picture of what the president stands for and accounts for the changes he has made in his positions this year.

The most notable change was Mr. Clinton's proposal to balance the budget in 10 years, a proposal that came only months after he had sent Congress a budget plan that forecast \$200 billion deficits into the foreseeable future. The president also gave up on his insistence that all poor Americans who qualify be guaranteed welfare benefits, and he proposed shortly after the

1994 elections to increase military spending.

The larger picture is supposed to be of an even more conservative New Democrat than the one Mr. Clinton ran as in 1992.

The next stage is described by a White House official as "projecting the values that lie behind the stands the president takes." Officials say that the building of a values agenda to contrast with the "extreme" Republican agenda is under way, and that internal polling is beginning to show what one official said was a "significant drop" in "our weak, vacillating, opportunistic quotient."

A senior official acknowledged that the next, and perhaps more difficult, step is to develop a powerful argument for four more years.

"Clinton, like every other Democrat, knows that the New Deal is dead," the

official said. "That old-time religion just doesn't sell any more."

He said that although the Democrats' "music" was "not yet ready for the Top 10 hits," like the Republicans' tune, "what you see now is Clinton working this through, trying things out, letting it evolve."

"That is what 1996 will be about," he said, adding, "1995 is about getting Clinton back to a point where people say, 'Let's take another look.'"

White House officials maintain that the Clinton re-election White House is now in order and its reconfiguration this early is yet another example of the taking-nothing-for-granted mentality at play there.

But in a White House that has as many downs as ups, no one is ready to place strong bets on the future. "We had a good week," an official said. "Only 57 to go."

Sabotage Suspected As Amtrak Derails

The Associated Press

HYDER, Arizona — The Sunset Limited derailed in the Arizona desert Monday, killing one person and injuring more than 100 after apparent sabotage to the tracks sent railcars hurtling off a 30-foot-high bridge about 50 miles southwest of Phoenix.

The Amtrak train was bound for Los Angeles from Miami and was carrying 248 passengers and 20 crew members when it derailed around 1 A.M.

Two sleeper cars and a diner plunged off the bridge. In all, both locomotives and the first eight of the train's 12 cars derailed, Amtrak said.

"We don't believe it's an accident," said the Maricopa County sheriff, Joe Arpaio. "We found some information or evidence at the scene. I'm not about to talk about it right now."

He said tracks had been tampered with, but gave no details. He said two people found at some distance from the scene were questioned.

Authorities said that they were not suspects. An engineer had reported seeing "something unusual," said a police sergeant, Tim Campbell.

The FBI was investigating, said Jon Poston, spokesman for the state Corporation Commis-

sion, which regulates railroads.

The scene could be reached by road by four-wheel-drive vehicles only with difficulty. The rescue was carried out almost entirely by air.

The train sat with the engines upright, one car behind them tilting toward the streambed and the next three cars lying in the bed, with little visible damage.

The remaining cars sat upright on the far side of the streambed.

"It was like the 1995 earthquake in Los Angeles, only we were falling 25 feet through the air," said Brian Hamblet of Los Angeles.

"The whole thing happened like in slow motion. It was like taking a roller coaster ride."

A triage center was set up on sandy desert soil next to a dirt road about six miles from the accident scene. Medical personnel in lab coats worked alongside military units as helicopters landed nearby with injured passengers.

A fire truck sprayed the landing pad with water in an attempt to control dust whipped up by the choppers.

The train left Miami on Friday, but because of Hurricane Opal, the section of the journey from Jacksonville, Florida, to New Orleans was made by bus, said a railroad spokesman.



Colin L. Powell promoting his autobiography, "A Soldier's Way," at a bookstore in London on Monday.

POLITICAL NOTES

Transit Lobby Pulls Out the Stops

WASHINGTON — About 40 percent of transit systems around the country have been forced to raise fares in the past year, most because of cutbacks in federal operating assistance, according to a survey conducted by the American Public Transit Association.

The survey of 157 transit systems, ranging from large urban systems to rural ones, also indicated that about 40 percent of the systems have cut back service, 35 percent have canceled or postponed planned service expansion and 21 percent have laid off employees.

The survey, released Monday at the group's annual meeting in San Antonio, is part of a campaign to persuade the Clinton administration and Congress to pull back on deep cuts in federal transit spending. (WP)

Powell to Skip Washington March

WASHINGTON (AP) — General Colin L. Powell will not attend the upcoming black men's march because it conflicts with his previously scheduled book tour, a spokeswoman said Monday.

The Oct. 16 march in Washington, conceived by the Nation of Islam leader, Louis Farrakhan, falls on a day when General Powell will be promoting his book in New York, said his spokeswoman, Peggy Cifriano.

Mr. Farrakhan telephoned to invite General Powell before the retired general left for London over the weekend, she said. The former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff left open the possibility of attending because he did not have his schedule with him at the time. General Powell subsequently notified Mr. Farrakhan he could not make it, Ms. Cifriano said.

Asked about General Powell's opinion of the march, which has split black leaders, she "I believe he supports its purposes." The march has been billed as an event to instill responsibility and unity in black men and increase their political power. (AP)

Ideal Seats for Dole-Gramm Fight

WASHINGTON — Just after Republicans won control of the Senate a year ago, Senator Phil Gramm of Texas felt assured that his 16 years in Washington would give him the nod for a seat on the Finance Committee and a solid stage to promote his tax policies and his presidential ambitions.

What he did not count on was his major rival for the Republican presidential nomination, the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, undermining that plan by persuading more senior members to look up seats on the committee and to shut out Mr. Gramm.

As it has turned out, that episode was the opening poke in the eye in a sparring match between Mr. Dole and Mr. Gramm that has gotten only grimmer as they near the first party primaries and caucuses next year to determine who will be the Republican nominee.

Largely out of the public view, the rivalry between Mr. Dole and Mr. Gramm has rooted itself on Capitol Hill, and the Senate has become an arena for what both men see as a must-win fight for the hearts and votes of their party's right wing.

"Outside of a four-mile radius of Capitol Hill, I haven't heard anybody talking about what happened on the Senate floor between Dole and Gramm," said Warren Rudman, a former Republican senator from New Hampshire who is supporting Mr. Dole's candidacy. (NYT)

Quote / Unquote

Senator Sam Nunn, the Georgia Democrat who announced Monday that he would not seek re-election: "I know in my heart it is time to follow a new course." (AP)

Away From Politics

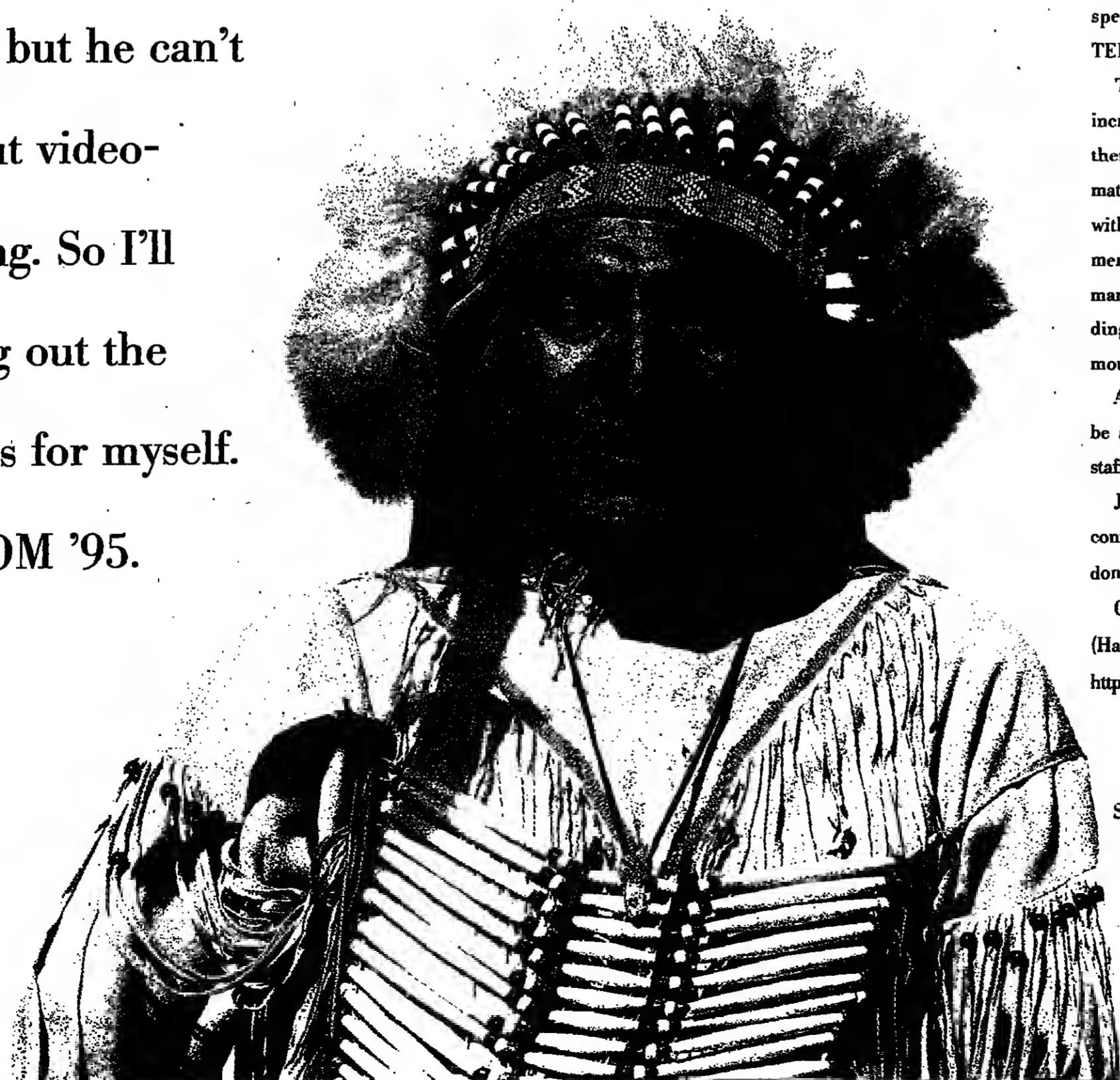
● Bus system employees in Minneapolis and St. Paul went on strike in a dispute over wages, halting public transportation for about 100,000 daily riders in Minnesota. (AP)

● A hotel housekeeper in Baltimore committed suicide by jumping out a 29th-floor window, nearly hitting three persons a block from the parade route of Pope John Paul II. The police said the woman was Miley Lee Carr, 36. (AP)

● About 2,000 worshippers celebrated the opening near Austin, Texas, of what officials say is the biggest Hindu temple in North America. The temple, encompassing about 35,000 square feet (3,200 square meters), was built on what was once a cattle ranch. (Reuters)

● Ten people were rescued from a boat that caught fire off Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on the way to bury a 90-year-old man at sea. None of the passengers was injured. (AP)

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ASIA

Singapore Moves Toward Electronic Tolls for Vehicles

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — In a major step toward a transportation network for the 21st century, Singapore has awarded a contract to create an electronic toll system to reduce automobile congestion in the city-state.

The system, described as the world's first for urban traffic management, will use electronic debit cards installed on all of Singapore's 650,000 motor vehicles. The so-called smart cards will be slotted into small holders mounted inside the windshield.

As vehicles pass under electronic scanners mounted on gantries leading to congested areas and busy highways, charges will be deducted from credit stored in the cards. The first phase of

the system, which will cost 197 million Singapore dollars (\$140 million), will start operation in late 1997. It will be extended in stages to provide island-wide coverage by the end of the century.

A contract for the program was awarded Friday to Philips Singapore, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Miyoshi Electronics of Japan and CEI Systems & Engineering, a subsidiary of the Singapore government's Singapore Technologies group.

One advantage of electronic road pricing is that charges can be automatically raised at peak periods or on busy routes to discourage the use of private vehicles without involving lines of motorists at toll booths.

Since 1975, Singapore has restricted rush-hour access to the city center to drivers who have

bought special permits, which have to be displayed on windshields and are monitored by police manning entry checkpoints.

The government also imposes hefty taxes on cars and makes people who want to own them bid for the right to do so. That privilege costs about 18,250 dollars for small automobiles and 45,000 dollars for medium-size family sedans. Under government regulations, cars more than 10 years old must be taken off the road.

This system has succeeded in controlling traffic flow much better than in most other East Asian cities.

Despite some of the world's highest ownership prices, Singaporeans are turning to cars in ever-growing numbers as their affluence increases.

Roads now occupy 11 percent of Singapore's

587 square kilometers, about the same area as housing. Mah Bow Tan, the communications minister, warned last month that if trends continued, roads could take up 16 percent of the island-state by 2010.

He said that the increase would be at the expense of housing, schools, offices, factories, parks and gardens.

"I do not think Singaporeans are prepared to accept that," Mr. Mah added.

The Land Transport Authority was instructed by the government recently to prepare a White Paper by mid-November to detail how Singapore could develop and sustain a world-class transport system.

The country already has a mass rapid transport system that runs underground in the business district and on elevated rails elsewhere.

North Korea Party To Make Kim Chief
Russian Report Cites Move

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The Russian news agency Itar-Tass said Monday that Kim Jong Il would be declared general secretary of the North Korean Communist Party on Tuesday, finally settling the question of the country's leadership.

Citing sources close to the North Korean Embassy in Beijing, Itar-Tass said that Mr. Kim, the oldest son and long-designated heir of the late president, Kim Il Sung, would officially be appointed to succeed his father on the Korean Workers' Party's 50th anniversary on Tuesday. The elder Kim died in July 1994.

The agency, in a dispatch monitored in Tokyo, quoted the sources as saying that the Chinese Communist Party chief, Jiang Zemin, had attended a

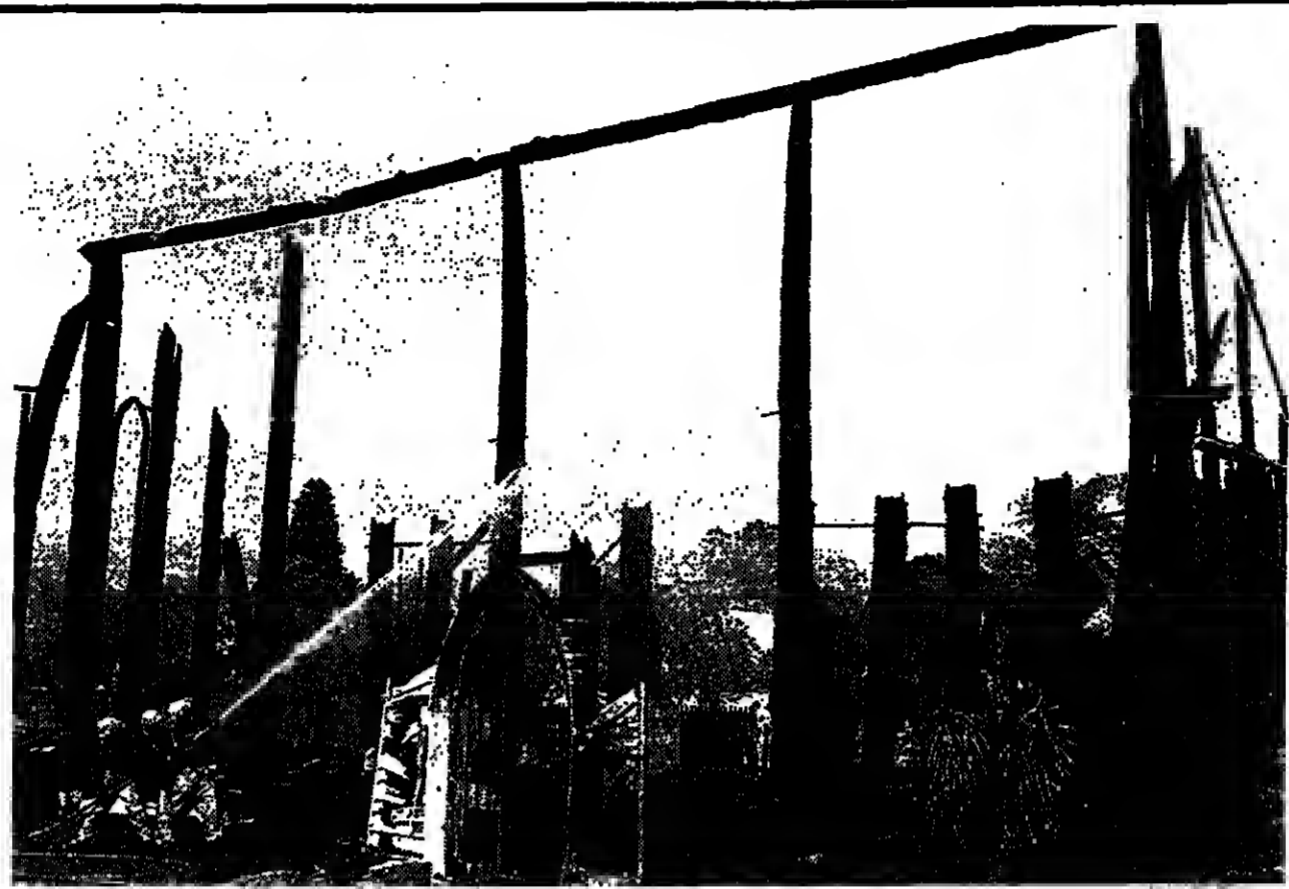
reception at the embassy after being told by North Korea of Mr. Kim's impending appointment.

In a further sign that Mr. Kim was in firm control, he reshuffled the country's top military leadership, South Korean officials said.

The army chief of staff, General Choe Gwang, was promoted to the rank of marshal and named defense minister.

General Choe, 77, replaces Marshal O Jin U, who died in February. General Choe belongs to the "first-generation revolutionary elite," which helped build a personality cult around the late North Korean leader.

Also promoted was Li Ul Sul, 75, to marshal. He also was retained as a member of the powerful Military Commission.



Fire fighters spraying water Monday over the smoking ruins of the 'Maori Cathedral' near Wellington.

Fire Destroys the 'Maori Cathedral'
Police Suspect Arson at 144-Year-Old Building

Agence France-Press

WELLINGTON — A 144-year-old church built by a Maori chief who conquered large areas of New Zealand has been destroyed in a fire that the police suspect was arson.

The destruction early Saturday of the "Maori Cathedral" — as the Anglican Rangiatea Church in Oaki, north of Wellington, is known — triggered a weekend of mourning by hundreds of Maori.

A detective constable, Tim Smith, said Monday that graffiti had been sprayed on the church, but it is not known what was said since the graffiti were destroyed in the blaze.

Last month a group of Maori burned down a school building in a dispute over land occupation.

The church was built by Te Rauparaha, a Ngati Toa chief and one of the greatest Maori fighting generals. Born around

1768, he controlled large areas of the lower half of North Island and most of South Island. He is routinely remembered on the rugby field when the All Blacks, New Zealand's national team, perform Te Rauparaha's haka, or war dance.

At the age of 78, and although he was never baptized a Christian, Te Rauparaha decided to build the church. Some earth brought centuries before from Ra'iatea, west of Tahiti, by Polynesian voyagers, was buried at the site. The church was named Rangiatea, the Abode of the Absolute, after a worship site in Ra'iatea.

Dozens of great trees were hauled down to the coast by Maori and shaped while immigrant sailors and whalers raised the beams. The roof beams were dove-tailed without nails and painted in a hammerhead shark scroll, bringing together Maori and Christian design.

The building was completed in 1851, two years after Te Rauparaha died. He was

buried 45 meters (150 feet) from the door of the church, but the night after the burial 100 chiefs moved Te Rauparaha's body to a nearby island and put it in a cave.

Today only a few of the Ngati Toa know where the body rests. The grave remains at Oaki with a European-style monument and headstone.

At an emotional service Sunday after the fire, Bishop Muri Walters proclaimed: "We will never see Rangiatea again. Never, never, never again. The people from this place are still weeping."

The head of the Rangiatea vestry committee, Manahia Baker, told Radio New Zealand that Maori must think positively.

"God has spoken and it's for the community now to heed the message and read the signs," he said. "Should it be that there are persons involved in arson, we need to look at it in a Christian sense. The possibility of forgiving needs to be paramount in the minds of all people."

France Reports 2d Test
Released No Radiation

Reuters

PARIS — France said Monday that its recent test of a nuclear warhead with the explosive force of just below 110,000 tons of TNT had not raised radiation levels at its Fangatafa atoll testing site in the South Pacific.

Measurements taken at the site in French Polynesia found the same low "background" level of radioactivity after the Oct. 1 test as before the blast.

France's European affairs minister, Michel Barnier, wrote to the European Union environment commissioner, Ritt Bjerregaard.

The level of radioactivity on the atoll corresponds to weak natural background levels, Mr. Barnier wrote. A copy of the letter was released by the French Foreign Ministry.

The commissioner has complained that France prevented European experts from visiting Fangatafa and refused to turn over data on radioactivity in the water and marine life around the Mururoa atoll, where the first French nuclear test in the current series took place on Sept. 5.

Mr. Barnier wrote that commission experts were allowed to visit more sites than had initially been planned and were given all the data they sought.

The environmental group Greenpeace said it had obtained a leaked copy of a report by commission experts. Greenpeace said the report "confirms that France is acting in breach of the health and safety provisions of the Euratom Treaty."

Briton Who Negotiated Handover Assails Patten

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — The countdown to Chinese rule was marred Monday by a verbal skirmish between its British governor and the British diplomat who helped negotiate the colony's return to Chinese sovereignty.

Sir Percy Cradock dubbed Chris Patten "the incredible shrinking governor," whose battle with China for democracy in Hong Kong had condemned him to the sidelines.

"Pretty tired old stuff," retorted Mr. Patten's spokesman, Kerry McGlynn, calling Sir Percy "a retired official completely out of touch with modern Hong Kong thinking."

The barbed exchange highlights the sharpening of political debate as China's 1997 takeover draws nearer and the

protagonists vie to imprint their viewpoints on the minds of the people of Hong Kong.

The sense of drama has been heightened by the Sept. 17 legislative election. Hong Kong's last under British rule, and the Chinese-British agreement last week on measures to streamline the transfer of sovereignty.

The election, which handed critics of China a sweeping victory, took place in the shadow of Beijing's renewed threat to disband the legislature. The subsequent London agreement is being attacked for failing to tackle China's threat to the legislature.

Hong Kong people have grown familiar with periodic clashes between Mr. Patten, a populist politician, and Sir Percy, the China scholar and Foreign Office diplomat who

served as ambassador to Beijing and who negotiated the 1984 agreement to return Hong Kong to China.

Sir Percy believes his negotiations with China got the best deal possible for securing Hong Kong's democratic freedoms. Mr. Patten believes not enough was achieved, and since arriving in 1992, he has introduced measures to broaden democracy.

Sir Percy has long been a critic of Mr. Patten's policies. His latest salvo came Monday in an interview from London with Hong Kong radio.

Mr. Patten, he said, had inflicted "a good deal of damage" because it was his changes to the electoral system that provoked China's pledge to dismantle Hong Kong's elected institutions.

The result, he said, would be "less democracy, less rule of law" for Hong Kong after 1997.

Noting that Mr. Patten was absent from the talks in London that produced a deal last week, Sir Percy suggested that the governor had written himself out of the script because "he's made himself so obnoxious to the Chinese."

"You have now the spectacle of the incredible shrinking governor," he said.

Mr. Patten denied he was sidelined, and Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind backed him up, writing in Hong Kong's Sunday Morning Post that he had worked closely with Mr. Patten on the contents of the deal last week with China.

Mr. Patten's chance to reassert his authority comes

Wednesday, when he delivers his annual address to the legislature, followed by a blitz of question-and-answer sessions with the public.

But the adulation that greeted the governor has given way to criticism over unemployment and chronic housing shortages in the crowded colony of 6 million people.

Recent polls say Mr. Patten's popularity has dropped below 50 percent for the first time.

Last year, when the governor was pushing his plan to extend democracy in the colony, Mr. Patten said of his Foreign Office critics: "Some old hands are very, very suspicious of politicians who go around asserting their attachment to values, rather than expedience, but I don't think it is always expedient to ignore values."

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ERICSSON

Filipino Maid Testifies in Private,
And Judge Adjourns Her Appeal

The Associated Press

AL AIN, United Arab Emirates — A judge met behind closed doors for more than an hour Monday with a 16-year-old Filipino maid sentenced to death for murdering her employer, then adjourned her appeal to Oct. 30.

Sarah Balabagan, a Muslim from the southern Philippine city of Cotabato, was led into the courtroom in handcuffs, escorted by three policemen, a policeman and an unidentified woman. She sat inside an iron cage until she was summoned by the judge.

The presiding judge, Biyah bin Salik, acting at the request of a defense lawyer, Mohammed Amin, then ordered about 100 spectators and jour-

nalists to leave the courtroom. Defense attorneys said they had made the request because Miss Balabagan was going to testify on details of an alleged rape attempt by her 85-year-old employer.

"It will be very embarrassing for the girl, and we respect her integrity and her reputation," he said.

Miss Balabagan was sentenced to death by an Islamic court last month for the murder in Al Ain of Almas Mohammed Baloushi. She said she killed him when he tried to rape her at knifepoint. Court documents showed she stabbed him 34 times.

Defense lawyers said the crux of their defense lay in exposing flaws in the previous

trial. Salman Lutfi, another lawyer defending Miss Balabagan, said the penal code under which his client had been charged called for a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

He said the court also had "overlooked important forensic evidence and testimony by a physician proving there was attempted rape."

But one of the victim's sons, Faraj Baloushi, said after the court session Monday: "I want Sarah executed."

Miss Balabagan's case has become a cause célèbre both in the Philippines and the United Arab Emirates.

In France, President Jacques Chirac indicated Monday that he would take "appropriate interventions" in the case.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Taipei to Lift Defense Outlay 20%

TAIPEI — Taiwan has decided to raise its defense spending by 20 percent in fiscal 1996-97 mainly to buy more military hardware, the China Times reported Monday.

The entire defense budget was likely to hit a record high of \$11.1 billion, a 20 percent increase compared with fiscal 1995-96, it added. Defense spending for 1995-96 was set at \$10.24 billion, compared with \$9.89 billion in 1994-95.

The increase was designed to cope with tensions across the Taiwan Strait and current military needs, the paper quoted "authoritative" military sources as saying. (Reuters)

Sumatra Halts Search for Bodies

SUNGAIPENUH, Indonesia — Soldiers, hampered by heavy rains, suspended their search Monday for more bodies after a devastating earthquake on Sumatra.

The downpour and two overnight aftershocks brought more misery to the survivors of the quake that hit parts of Jambi Province in south-central Sumatra with a magnitude of 7 on Saturday. Officials said that at least 100 people died, but only 79 bodies have been recovered. (AP)

Deng Healthy, Still a Bridge Fan

BEIJING — Deng Xiaoping, the 91-year-old Chinese patriarch, is in good health and still able to play his favorite card game, bridge, if assisted, his daughter Deng Nan told a visiting U.S. businessman Monday.

Charles Wang, founder and chairman of the software giant Computer Associates, said she made the comments during a private luncheon. (AFP)

Marijuana a Bigger Hit in Japan

TOKYO — The use of marijuana is spreading among young Japanese, with the number of people arrested for smuggling or possession of the drug hitting a record 2,103 in 1994, a government report said Friday.

Of those arrested, about 70 percent were under 30, said the report on narcotics released by the Health and Welfare Ministry. A total of 17,564 people were arrested for offenses involving drugs in the year, down 2.6 percent. (AFP)

Rockets Blast Offices in Karachi

KARACHI — Attackers fired at least five rocket-propelled grenades at a provincial government office block here Monday, wounding four people, the police said.

Witnesses said three grenades hit the top floor of the seven-story Sindh provincial secretariat building, blasting the cabinet room and offices of the health and education ministers. The other two rockets slammed into the fifth and sixth floors, starting fires. There was no immediate claim of responsibility. (Reuters)

Starvation Charged in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO — Tamil Tiger rebels accused the government Monday of trying to starve them into submission by withholding food from residents of the rebel-held northern Jaffna Peninsula.

The rebels' statement, from London, said bread has been rationed since Sunday because of a flour shortage. (AP)

For the Record

Pakistan on Monday expelled Masood Khalili, the Islamabad-based envoy of President Burhanuddin Rabbani of Afghanistan, his family said in Islamabad. (Reuters)

VOICES From Asia

Fortunato Dejaras, executive director of the National Disaster Coordinating Council in the Philippines, on the fact that 400,000 people are in the path of a mudflow from Pinatuba volcano: "When there is an emergency, meaning when the mudflow comes down because of the rains, we will implement the evacuation. But there's a very stiff resistance from the townspeople." (AFP)

Zhao Dengju, China's deputy chief prosecutor, telling an international anti-corruption conference in Beijing: "Power unchecked leads to corruption." (Reuters)

EUROPE

Claes Urged Anew To Quit at NATO

Belgian Opposition Bloc Says Scandals Sap His Authority

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The secretary-general of NATO, Willy Claes, faced renewed calls on Monday for his resignation after Belgium's highest court urged Parliament to lift his immunity so he could be charged with corruption in two defense scandals.

Mr. Claes, who proclaimed himself "totally innocent" after the court's request was leaked to the Belgian media on Friday, refused to answer questions about the affair Monday when he saw reporters at a meeting in Italy of the North Atlantic Assembly, a group of parliamentarians from the 16 NATO members.

But Belgium's chief opposition party, the Dutch-speaking Liberal Party, said Mr. Claes no longer had the moral authority to lead the Western alliance and should resign.

Several European newspapers also published editorials sharply critical of Mr. Claes's stance.

"A secretary-general whom justice authorities want to prosecute is not acceptable for NATO," wrote the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* in Germany. "Now it has no other choice but to remove Claes."

A special parliamentary committee was scheduled to meet on Tuesday to begin reviewing the request from the *Cour de Cassation*. The high court investigated allegations that Italy's Agusta and France's Dast

sault contractors made gifts to Belgium's Socialist parties in exchange for defense contracts in 1988 and 1989.

Mr. Claes, then a senior member of the Dutch-speaking Socialist Party, was Belgium's economics minister at the time and played a key role in awarding the contracts.

A senior aide to Raymond Langendries, who is president of the committee and the lower house of Parliament, said the committee could hear Mr. Claes later this week and hoped to send a recommendation to the full chamber in two to three weeks.

Sources at NATO said the alliance was content for now to wait and see what Parliament decides, but they indicated that an indictment would almost certainly force Mr. Claes to step down. A more delicate problem for the alliance would occur if Parliament postpones the request and calls for further investigations, they said.

The scandal comes at an awkward time for the alliance, which is working to draw up plans to supervise a peace agreement in Bosnia with a force of up to 50,000 soldiers.

The Belgian high court also asked Parliament to lift the immunity of Guy Coe, a member of the French-speaking Socialist Party who resigned as defense minister over Agusta allegations in 1994. Mr. Coe restated his innocence during the weekend and decried the leak of the court request as scandalous.



NO TO BELGIAN EDUCATION CUTS — Students and teachers marching Monday in Brussels to protest government plans to cut education budgets and jobs.

Rail Travel Hit as General Strike Begins in France

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — French state-owned railways began striking Monday night in the first phase of a general strike that is expected to unite more than 5 million public-sector workers.

From trains, subways and buses to post offices, schools and hospitals, France's vital functions were being reduced or suspended for 24 hours beginning Monday night.

On Tuesday, the trade unions will stage marches through Paris and the country's main cities, adding to the traffic jams caused by lack of transport.

The general strike, expected to be France's worst since 1986, was called by public-sector unions to protest a pay freeze announced by the government.

It marks the first major labor challenge to Prime Minister Alain Juppé, who came to power in May with promises to cut France's huge deficit and 11.5 percent unemployment rate.

Initially, Tuesday's strike was only to include bureaucrats and civil servants, but employees of such state-owned companies as Air France and Renault, the car maker, announced they would join the action.

Minimum service will be guaranteed in some sectors, including hospitals.

The French railroad company, SNCF, said Monday that most if not all international trains scheduled to leave Paris on Tuesday would be canceled, as would be 75 percent of domestic trains. SNCF said that non-French trains passing through the country would not be affected.

The Spanish state railway announced, however, that all Spanish trains heading out of the Iberian Peninsula had been canceled for 36 hours beginning Monday evening because of the strike. Spanish trains heading to Paris, or those that have to cross France, were canceled from 1900 GMT Monday until 0700 GMT Wednesday.

In France, the state-owned airlines, Air France and Air Inter, said their flights would operate normally. Electricity and gas workers also will strike, but no power cuts were expected.

Subway trains and buses will be limited Tuesday.

People forced to drive to work may be consoled by Monday's announcement by the police that they will not ticket parking offenders Tuesday.

Unions announced the strike in September after talks with the government failed to gain a reduction in the workweek along with a hiring increase to make up for the announced pay freeze for 1996.

The government says nearly 40 percent of its budget goes into salaries in the public sector, while the unions retort that they are being made scapegoats for France's economic crisis.

Government employees alone, not including state-owned industries, number about 4.1 million. (AP, AFP)

Gene Work Brings Trio Nobel Prize In Medicine

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Two Americans and a German were awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine on Monday for their work on gene studies that help to explain birth defects and miscarriages.

They were chosen for discoveries about how genes control early embryonic development, according to the medicine prize committee at Sweden's Karolinska Institute.

The recipients are Edward B. Lewis, 77, at California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, California; Eric F. Wieschaus, 48, of Princeton University; and Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard, 52, at the Max-Planck Institute for Developmental Biology in Tübingen, Germany.

"Together, these three scientists have achieved a breakthrough that will help explain congenital malformations in man," the citation said.

"They let the genie out of the bottle," said a member of the award committee member, Björn Vennström, a professor at the Karolinska Institute. "Their research has stimulated other research in many other fields."

Ms. Nüsslein-Volhard, director of developmental biology at the Max-Planck Institute, was the first German woman to win a Nobel science prize.

The scientists used the fruit fly, well-known to generations of biology students, as the basis for their experiments. Ms. Nüsslein-Volhard and Mr. Wieschaus identified a number of genes that are key in determining the body plan and formation of body segments.

Mr. Lewis, who worked independently, investigated how genes could control development of individual body segments into specialized organs.

In people, flaws in such genes are probably responsible for some early miscarriages and some of the approximately 40 percent of birth defects for which no cause is known, the Nobel citation said.

Mr. Vennström said the work had helped give scientists and doctors a better understanding of how and why the body aborts embryos — a common occurrence for first-time mothers. Only about six of 20 fertilizations lead to children, and the abundance of miscarriages long has been an enigma, he said.

The prize this year is worth \$1 million. The winners will share it and be honored on Dec. 10 at a ceremony in Stockholm with the other laureates this year.

Last year's medicine prize was shared by two Americans, Alfred Gilman and Martin Rodbell, for their discovery of G-proteins — elements central to understanding diseased cells.

The Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science will be announced Tuesday, the physics and chemistry prizes Wednesday and the Peace Prize on Friday. The literature winner, Irish poet Seamus Heaney, was announced last Thursday.

The Peace Prize is presented Dec. 10 in Oslo, Norway, and the other five prizes in Stockholm.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Push for German-French Dialogue

BONN — Members of Parliament from Germany's governing Christian Democrats have started a special work group France to help improve relations with Paris and coordinate the two countries' European policies.

Karl Lamers, foreign policy spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's party, said Monday that the debate over France's nuclear tests had shown there was not enough dialogue between Bonn and its most important partner. He and 18 other Christian Democrat deputies planned to step up contacts with their French counterparts and other personalities to seek a consensus on controversial issues facing the European Union's Maastricht treaty review conference starting next year.

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said last week that Bonn and Paris were drafting a joint initiative for the conference but gave no details. German officials could not say what was planned. (Reuters)

Czech Health Minister Is Dismissed

PRAGUE — Prime Minister Václav Klaus dismissed his health minister, Ludek Rubas, on Monday for failing to communicate with the nation's medical profession. The current transport minister, Jan Strasky, will succeed Mr. Rubas, who had vowed not to resign despite threats by doctors to strike if he stayed in his job.

"I propose dismissing him because he failed to communicate with the entire medical profession, and I consider the situation which has emerged to be untenable," Mr. Klaus said. "I expect that Minister Strasky will bring a certain discretion into the negotiations with organizations of our medical personnel."

There has been widespread discontent within the Czech health system since the 1989 fall of communism, and doctors have blamed Mr. Rubas for failing to tackle its problems. Most doctors have been left behind by private-sector pay raises and their basic pay is now only slightly above the wages of industrial workers. (Reuters)

Judge Adjourns Andreotti Trial

ROME — The judge at the trial of former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti on Mafia charges called an eight-day recess on Monday to study a mass of documents that the prosecution asked to be accepted as evidence.

The presiding judge, Francesco Ingargiola, set the next session of the case for Oct. 17.

Mr. Andreotti, who was prime minister seven times, denies charges that he protected the Sicilian Mafia in return for votes for his faction of the Christian Democratic Party, which collapsed in Italy's corruption scandals after nearly 50 years in power. (Reuters)

Swedish Skeptics Go to Strasbourg

BRUSSELS — The ranks of Euroskeptics in the European Parliament swelled Monday with new Swedish members taking their seats. About half of Sweden's 22 deputies are critical of or opposed to EU membership, the largest share of Euroskeptics in any delegation to the Strasbourg-based Parliament.

"Nobody else has 50 percent," an EU official said. The high figure reflects growing disenchantment with the EU among many Swedes after less than a year of membership. The outcome of the Swedish election on Sept. 17 was a severe setback for the governing Social Democrats and a triumph for politicians who are opposed to membership. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:

STRASBOURG: EU Parliament meets to discuss French nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

BRUSSELS: The EU commissioner for humanitarian affairs, Emma Bonino, meets with the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, George Moose.

BRUSSELS: The EU commissioner for transport, Neil Kinnock, meets with Herbert Maier, deputy director-general of the International Labor Organization. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Investigators Get New Evidence in Juppé Apartment Affair

Reuters

PARIS — A Paris taxpayers' association produced Monday what it said was new evidence that Prime Minister Alain Juppé may have broken the law in leasing city-owned apartments for himself and his son at below market rents.

The Association for the Defense of Parisian Taxpayers said it had sent the public prosecutor a document showing that Mr. Juppé supervised rents as assistant mayor in charge of finance from 1989 to early 1993. The group has filed a civil lawsuit alleging that Mr. Juppé acted illegally in setting his own rent.

The evidence presented Monday said the 1989 docu-

ment contradicted a statement to the prosecutor by the mayor of Paris, Jean Tiberi, reported in the French newspaper *Le Figaro* on Saturday, that Mr. Juppé did not have the power of decision over the city's private housing "domain."

The new evidence follows a document released last week by the association that showed that Mr. Juppé had the authority to sign for the mayor of Paris on budgetary and financial matters.

Armand Montebourg, a lawyer for the group, said the new evidence shows that the Official Bulletin of the City of Paris in August 1989 announced the appointment of René Beguet as the official "in charge of the domain, of concessions and the trades union center."

The same document said Mr. Beguet was "under the authority" of the assistant mayor for budget and finances; at that time it was Mr. Juppé. The appointment was signed by Jacques Chirac, the mayor at the time, who was elected president in May this year.

Bruno Cotte, a prosecutor, is investigating whether there are grounds to file charges against Mr. Juppé involving alleged conflict of interest over his own lease of a city-owned apartment and his 1993 intervention to cut the rent on his son's city-owned apartment. The inquiry does not necessarily lead to prosecution.

Mr. Juppé said Friday that he and his children would soon move out of their apartments.

Lord Home, Former Prime Minister, Dies at 92

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Lord Home, 92, the former British prime minister better known as Sir Alec Douglas-Home, died Monday.

Lord Home, whose political career stretched from the rise of the Nazis in Germany through the end of the Cold War, was the last aristocrat to lead the Conservative Party.

He died surrounded by his family at his estate in Berwickshire, Scotland, near the English border, said his son and heir, David Douglas-Home. The cause of death was not announced.

Lord Home (pronounced Home) was prime minister for a year from October 1963, the compromise choice for a troubled party shaken by a sex scan-

dal surrounding a government minister, John Profumo.

"It was an enormous shock," he later recalled. "It had never occurred to me that I might be prime minister."

As a politician, he was best known as foreign secretary and as Commonwealth secretary, jobs he held for a total of 13 years between 1955 and 1974. He presided over the dissolution of the British Empire and shepherded many colonies to independence.

He gave up his ancient peerage — he was the 14th Earl of Home — to take a seat in the House of Commons to be prime minister. He was the last Conservative Party leader and prime minister to be chosen through a long-hallowed and secretive process of consulta-

tion among the party elders. He was later given a life peerage. Prime Minister John Major described Lord Home as "underrated and often underestimated."

"His wealth of knowledge, his keen intellect and his deep patriotism were all combined in a lifetime of public service," Mr. Major said. (AP, Reuters)

John Cairncross, 82, 'Fifth Man' in Spy Ring

LONDON — John Cairncross, 82, the fifth and last member of the infamous Cambridge spy ring that passed secrets to the Soviet Union, has died, friends said Monday.

Mr. Cairncross, a high-ranking civil servant, was named as the "Fifth Man" in the Cambridge University ring of elite young Britons who embraced

communism in the late 1930s and spied for the Soviet Union for more than 30 years.

Three of the others — Guy Burgess, Harold (Kim) Philby and Donald Maclean — died in Moscow after being exposed as spies in the 1960s. The fourth, Sir Anthony Blunt, who used his position of professor at Cambridge to recruit students and later rose to become Queen Elizabeth's adviser on art, died in 1983. (Reuters)

Kukrit Pramroj Dies at 84. Former Thai Prime Minister BANGKOK — A former Thai prime minister, Kukrit Pramroj, 84, died here Monday after a long illness, hospital officials said.

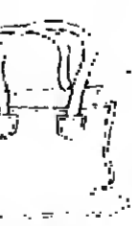
Mr. Kukrit, who served as prime minister from March 1975 until April 1976, had been

in hospital in critical condition for several months, on an artificial respirator. He succumbed to heart disease, high blood pressure and diabetes, officials said. (Agence France-Presse)

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, 82, who covered Dwight Eisenhower's White House and directed The Associated Press's Washington coverage in the days of Vietnam protest and Watergate scandal, died of a lung disease Thursday in Washington. (AP)

Christopher Keene, 48, a conductor and arts administrator and general director of the New York City Opera, died Sunday of lymphoma arising from AIDS. (NYT)

Max Falk, 91, a former chief advertising executive of The New York Times, died in New York on Friday. (NYT)



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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Old Versus Young?

The poverty and income figures that the U.S. Census Bureau published last week should be posted somewhere in Congress, and both parties should be made to respond to them. The figures reflect a grim reality that it seems to us both parties, on alternate issues, continue to avoid.

1. The bureau reported that the overall poverty rate last year was 14.5 percent, but of course it is not that all across the society. As in other recent years, the rate for children, 21.8 percent, was much higher than for the population as a whole, while the rate for the elderly, 11.7 percent, was well below. You might think that in cutting the budget Congress would be most anxious to protect the programs benefiting needy children, that would be the rational thing to do. You would be wrong, of course.

The center of the debate in Congress — the focal point of the Democratic attack on the Republican plan to balance the budget — is not Medicaid, which provides health care for the neediest fourth of the children in the country, including all of those on the census list. It is Medicare, the health care program for the elderly. That is the case even though a lot of Republicans themselves will tell you it is Medicaid, not Medicare, that they have proposed to cut the hardest and more than it can probably withstand. The Democrats are doing what they are doing because Medicare is where the votes are; at any rate, it is where they think the votes are. The president and a majority of Senate Democrats have meanwhile signed off on a welfare bill that would also likely harm poor children. They did that for political reasons, too. Is the goal to get the poverty rate for children up?

2. The bureau reports that the highest-income fifth of all households now has 49.1 percent of all income. That is a

record share. The figure has gone up in all but one of the last 20 years; there has been a huge increase in income inequality over that span. The Republicans would nonetheless include as part of the budget plan a large tax cut whose principal beneficiaries would be these same households. It would also make the deficit problem worse, require larger spending cuts than otherwise to meet the budget goals and all the rest. You can ask the same kind of question. What is the purpose of a tax cut that would add to what is already so disturbing a trend?

3. Critics say the census figures exaggerate poverty (and thus the need to do more to combat it) because they are based on cash income only and take no account of the value of the noncash or in-kind benefits (Medicaid, food stamps, housing assistance) that the poor have increasingly received in recent years. It is a fair criticism (although there are other weaknesses in the figures whose opposite effect is to make low-income people look better off than in fact they are), and the bureau has taken to publishing alternative tables in which the value of the in-kind benefits is included. The pattern, however, is essentially the same whether you count the in-kind benefits or not.

The poverty rate, which went down in the 1960s and 1970s, has since begun to creep back up; the economy does not seem to do as much for people at lower income levels as it used to. And now what is Congress doing anyway but cutting precisely the in-kind benefits that are offered up as a reason not to worry about the official figures? They are supposed to be the pillow. The pillow itself is being reduced. But you still don't have to worry. Just look the other way.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Easing Up on Cuba

He is already taking flak from Republicans on this highly politicized subject, but President Bill Clinton was right to ease travel and other restrictions that have hindered communications between Cubans and Americans for decades. Far from signaling capitulation to Fidel Castro, the new rules are a sign of concern for the people of that country and an invitation to a fuller exchange of views between Cubans and Americans that can only strengthen America's hand in the continuing struggle to promote reform in Cuba.

The new executive order, issued on Friday, will facilitate the work of American relief and human rights groups, allow Cuban-Americans to assist their families still on the island and promote the exchange of information between citizens of the two countries. Not a single one of these steps will strengthen the dictatorship or even assist in the rehabilitation of that country's crumbling economy.

General tourism will still be prohibited, but the executive order will encourage more cultural and academic exchanges. In addition, Cuban-Americans will be automatically granted a general license to travel to Cuba once a year, instead of having to apply for and justify each visit. They are already allowed to send money

home for helping with the expenses of legal immigration and family emergencies, but the order will make this easier by granting permission to Western Union to open offices in Cuba for the electronic transfer of funds for these purposes. Another reform will be to permit Americans engaged in religious, educational and human rights work to transact some kinds of business in Cuba and to travel there.

News media and their readers and viewers will benefit by the president's decision to allow American organizations to open bureaus in Cuba. While journalists can now get a license to travel to that country, they could not open offices there and report on a continuing basis. The Washington Post and others have been trying to do this for some time. Fidel Castro, of course, must agree. But if this initial step works out, Cuban media will be given permission to open bureaus in the United States. There can be no better way to provide unbiased information to Americans and to allow Cubans to learn what is going on in America. These initiatives can only improve the prospects for democratic reform in the nation that is the last dictatorship in the Western Hemisphere.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Equal Opportunity

In a widely anticipated legal showdown this Tuesday, the Supreme Court will hear arguments in a gay rights case that tests the high court's commitment to ensuring fair access to the political process for all Americans. At issue is the constitutionality of an amendment to the Colorado Constitution that repealed ordinances in three cities protecting homosexuals against discrimination, and barred the state and every local jurisdiction in Colorado from adopting or enforcing any such provisions in the future.

This punitive measure, similar to anti-gay ballot initiatives pressed by the Christian right in other states, was approved by Colorado voters in 1992, after a clever if mean-spirited campaign by proponents that depicted basic anti-bias protections in housing and employment as unjustified "special rights."

Colorado can be expected to echo arguments in the state's brief which seek to obscure the bigotry that lies behind the amendment. It will try to establish that the amendment has a legitimate governmental purpose in protecting morality, in putting a divisive public issue to rest and in conserving resources that might otherwise be spent defending homosexuals in order to enforce other civil rights laws.

But there is no masking the anti-gay fervor behind the measure, or the offense to the constitutional principle of equal protection when a defined group of citizens, in this case homosexuals, is denied the right to participate equally and fully in the political process. While all other Col-

oradians are free to seek redress in state and local legislatures, homosexuals in search of their rights must now scale a uniquely high barrier — persuading Colorado voters to re-amend the state constitution.

For this reason, the Colorado Supreme Court declared the amendment unconstitutional in 1994 — hence the state's appeal. The court made clear that the real issue here is not "special rights" for homosexuals, but whether a government may assign a particular group to a lesser category of citizenship. The Clinton Justice Department, retreating from principle, declined to join the legal battle to overturn the Colorado amendment. But the disenfranchisement of Colorado's homosexuals should be clear to the U.S. Supreme Court with or without the Justice Department's intervention.

The court has been sensitive to the same sort of equal-protection trespass in previous cases involving race and electoral issues. A 1969 decision, for example, struck down a city charter amendment in Akron, Ohio, that repealed existing anti-discrimination laws and required future voter approval for any local law dealing with housing discrimination.

It is not necessary for the justices to sympathize with the laws forbidding discrimination against homosexuals, or to find that they as a group have a protected constitutional status. The court need simply decide that homosexuals deserve the same opportunity to participate in the political process as everyone else.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Flawed Peace Agreement That Has to Be Backed

By Peter Rodman

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration, after three years of almost willful incoherence and ineffectuality in Bosnia, has cobbled together a precarious peace agreement. Now it proposes to send up to 25,000 U.S. troops to Bosnia to help police the accord, and it seeks the approval or acquiescence of a Congress that has been deeply skeptical of its policy.

The administration's predicament is a direct result of the contradictory policy it has followed since Secretary of State Warren Christopher's seminal pronouncement on Feb. 10, 1993, promising U.S. troops to help monitor an eventual agreement while committing the United States to no decisive action in the interim that would help ensure a decent outcome. This is the promise that the president owes

the present outcome rewards "ethnic cleansing" and leaves Bosnia vulnerable to a gradual process of de facto partition. It is morally malodorous, and its long-term stability can be questioned. But what is the Republicans' choice? Prolonging the Bosnia conflict has done serious harm to significant U.S. strategic interests. Disputes among the NATO allies have embittered alliance relations, and Russian obstreperousness is complicating the important goal of NATO enlargement in Central Europe.

The agreement patched together by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke reflects an uneasy balance of forces that was redressed in recent months by Muslim and Croatian success in rolling back Serbian gains. The deal also reflects a more robust American diplomacy and use of military power and a certain exhaustion of all the other parties.

In the final analysis, it is the best hope we have had or are likely to have in years to put this Balkan horror to rest, at least for a period. If it is possible to cross one's fingers and hold one's nose at the same time, now is the moment.

The Republicans' response will inevitably be portrayed as a litmus test of whether they are isolationist or not. It is an unfair test, since the weaknesses of the agreement and the policy that produced it are evident. But the legislative branch has no ability to impose and execute a different policy on a sustained basis.

The choice the Republicans face is whether to bless a U.S. troop deployment in a risky environment or to bear responsibility for undermining an agreement that may be the best chance now to end the killing.

Bob Dole and nine of his Republican Senate colleagues sent a tough letter to President Bill Clinton on Sept. 25 complaining about the lack of congressional consultation and asking for answers to a series of detailed questions about the administration's deployment plans. Only then did the president convene a meeting with bipartisan congressional leaders. Congress is entitled to fuller consultation and candid answers to these questions.

In the end, torpedoing the peace accord would be a great mistake. America's NATO allies, who have taken casualties on the ground, would see refusal to keep a promise as another betrayal. Damage to the alliance would be severe. But Congress can insist on conditions that reduce our risks.

First, explicit congressional endorsement should be sought for the deployment. The Haiti precedent should not be followed. The risks are too great. For the

country as well as the president, without a political safety net.

There should be no UN role in the chain of command. NATO yes, United Nations no. And any Russian troops or troops from other non-NATO countries should not be in a position to dominate the post-settlement environment or complicate NATO's freedom of action.

The rules of engagement for U.S. forces should allow them a role robust enough that they can deter and defeat any sources of trouble.

As for the size of the U.S. contingent, the critics' temptation may be to reduce it to a token contribution. But this could, perversely, add to the risks. If any force is sent

at all, it should be large enough to defend itself and be a formidable presence.

There can be an escape clause that the United States has the right to pull out if the war heats up again and "peacekeeping" becomes untenable. And there can be an understanding with allies that if the situation stabilizes, the U.S. role may be gradually taken over by others.

If the legislation has a time limit, some wiggle room should be allowed. Perhaps a one-year mandate, renewable at six-month intervals subject to congressional consultations. The experience with some previous mandatory deadlines imposed by Democrats in Congress (Vietnam, Lebanon) is terrible; they can undermine the credibility and deterrent effect of the U.S. presence. This president — or his successor — will need some flexibility.

Republicans have a well-earned reputation for seriousness in national security matters. Their decision should not be just a response to public nervousness about Bosnia or to the isolationist undercurrent in the country. The American people also want their country to be a leader, to keep its word, and not to look scared before the world.

It is in the U.S. strategic interest that this agreement, with all its flaws, be given the maximum chance of working, and that America not be seen as undermining it.

The writer, a former White House and State Department official in Republican administrations, is director of national security programs at the Nixon Center for Peace and Freedom. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Don't Send Occupation Forces Into Bosnia

By William Safire

BAKERSFIELD, California — Peace will not come to the Balkans as a result of inserting outside peacekeepers. Peace will come only when Serbs, Croats and Muslims strike a balance of power that makes aggression too costly.

After being jerked around for more than two years by the British and French, Bill Clinton was forced by Congress to exert NATO leadership. Primarily as a result of the belated application of airpower against Serbian forces, the tide of war turned, making possible a serious cease-fire.

Now the U.S. president is being jerked around again. Last year, America's European allies elicited a promise from him to put in 25,000 U.S. ground troops to police a peace agreement. But we have since learned that the only time progress was made in Bosnia was after peacekeepers were taken out. Putting outside troops in is a step backward into the morass that existed before the air strikes.

Clintonites say he has "given our word." But can a president, without public debate or congressional support, and with no emergency, commit substantial U.S. forces to open-ended police duty anywhere? No, Secretary of State Warren

Christopher's claim that to withhold U.S. ground troops would mean "the end of NATO" is rhetorical blackmail.

I am a card-carrying interventionist. All the wrong people — Pat Buchanan and the military "experts" who mistakenly foresaw disaster in using force to stop Iraqi President Saddam Hussein — are my strange bedfellows in opposing the insertion of outside troops today. Mr. Clinton is already denouncing all Americans who denounce his wrogetheaded strategy as "isolationists."

Mr. Clinton's model is Haiti. He was right to use force to build democracy there; it stopped an invasion of refugees. But Bosnia ain't Haiti.

The U.S. 1st Armored Division in Europe was designed and equipped to take on a Soviet tank offensive, not to patrol mountain borders of a Bosnia that is deliberately being kept weak. Nor is Bosnia Berlin, to be defended by great powers in sectors, with Tuzla the new Checkpoint Charlie.

Bosnia already has 120,000 troops, all the troops it needs today to defend its

whittled down borders. They are mainly Bosnian Muslims, with some indigenous Croats. What those troops need is defensive arms, the training to use those arms, and the sustained air cover to give them the time to get that training.

Here is where Mr. Clinton has been snookered again by Europeans who want no Muslim state on their continent. They keep claiming that lifting the embargo on arms for Bosnian self-defense would prolong the war. Time has demonstrated how mistaken that defeatist European story is. One-sided arming led to war; only by equipping Muslim troops with comparable firepower can a balance be struck that could lead to peace.

The Serbs attacked because they thought they could conquer; they will not attack again if they think they will be beaten back. Nor will a well-armed Bosnia become irreverent if Muslims know that Western airpower would then be turned against them.

What is a workable interventionist strategy for Congress to consider?

1. NATO's air arm should maintain control of the skies over the original Bosnia, ready to retaliate disproportionately to violations of the peace agreement. Airpower was underrated in war-making; let's not underrate it in peacekeeping.

2. NATO nations and Russia should manipulate economic sanctions and incentives to induce Serbia and Croatia to cooperate with what is left of Bosnia.

3. The arms embargo keeping Bosnia weak should be lifted forthwith. Mr. Clinton should lead the West to join nations like Pakistan, Turkey and Saudi Arabia to finance purchase of anti-tank, anti-aircraft and intelligence-communications equipment.

4. A NATO team, including Americans, should set up training centers in Croatia to ready Bosnian troops for self-defense. An imbalance of power in the Balkans always leads to war. Defense Secretary William Perry's expressed expectation that Serbs will give up their arms to enable Muslims to achieve a balance of power is ludicrous.

Congress should restrain the president from blundering into Bosnia's occupation. Instead, he should use the weapon that works — the credible threat of harsh punishment from the air — to enforce a peace among military equals.

The New York Times.

America Now Has Heavy Responsibilities

THE dramatic turn toward peace in Bosnia has one fundamental cause: the reassertion of American leadership in Europe. With leadership goes responsibility. America has heavy responsibilities now, diplomatic and military.

The best that can probably be achieved is seeing to it that Bosnian Serb areas do not become attached to Serbia proper.

One multiethnic symbol can and must be preserved: Sarajevo. The Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, has said he wants the city divided — literally, by walls. For the United States to let that happen would mark the negotiation as a sellout to terrorism.

Second, America has a responsibility to support whatever Bosnian state emerges. That means supplying part of the NATO force that will enforce the peace, and arming and training the Bosnian army.

Third, America has a heavy responsibility to rein in the excesses of Croatian President Franjo Tudjman. For it is clear now that his army, at his command, has

done terrible things in the Krajina region since defeating the Serbian forces there.

Finally, the United States must maintain its commitment to the International War Crimes Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. The budget troubles of the United Nations are threatening to hobble the tribunal at this crucial moment, and the Clinton administration cannot let that happen. We know even more now about the atrocities carried out in the name of ethnic purity. Mass graves of Muslims slaughtered by the Bosnian Serbs have been found. And there is increasing evidence that Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serb commander, ordered the execution of thousands of civilians at Srebrenica.

It is hard to imagine a peaceful future for Bosnia while General Mladic and Mr. Karadzic lead the Serbian region. If the world pursues their atrocities, the Bosnian Serbs may themselves come to understand what these men have done.

—Anthony Lewis, commenting in The New York Times.

The Solution for the Spratly Islands Ought to Look Like This

By Mark J. Valencia, Jon M. Van Dyke and Noel Ludwig

HONOLULU — China's

pledge in July, at the annual meeting of the Association of South East Asian Nations, that it would negotiate disputes over the ownership of the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea according to international law, and discuss the issue with ASEAN as a group, has set the stage for a solution.

The six claimants — China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei — start fresh talks with Indonesian officials this Tuesday to try to ease renewed tension over the disputed area, a potentially rich zone for undersea oil and natural gas.

What does international law say about possible solutions? The main guidance is provided by previous international agreements, rulings by the International Court of Justice, and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Beijing has said it will use the convention as a basis for negotiations, although of the six claimants only the Philippines and Vietnam have actually ratified it.

The precedents in international law suggest that all the claims to sovereignty over the Spratly Islands — a group of tiny islets, reefs and rocks scattered widely over the southern sector of the South China Sea — are weak.

The historic record supporting the claims of China, Taiwan and Vietnam is incomplete and intermittent, and would probably be unconvincing to the International Court of Justice.

None of the claims to the Spratlys, including the more recent claims of Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei, is supported by the requisite continuous and effective control, administration and governance.

Even if some of the sovereignty claims were to prevail, these tiny outcrops in the sea do not appear to be legally qualified to generate surrounding exclusive economic zones out to 200 nautical miles, or the even more extensive continental shelves. According to the Law of the Sea Convention, rocks that cannot sustain human habitation or an economic life of their own cannot be the basis for such zones; nor can artificial islands.

Only some 26 features in the Spratly chain are above water at high tide. The largest has a land area of less than half a square kilometer, and only six others are bigger than 0.1 square kilometer. None of them has ever sustained a permanent population. Vietnam has already taken the position that these islets should not generate extended maritime zones, and other countries in the region seem to be moving toward this view.

Even if the Spratlys were deemed to be the source of extended zones, they would not have equal weight to do so in relation to the larger land masses that surround the South China Sea. The International Court of Justice and other tribunals have consistently ruled that small islands do not play an equal role in determining maritime boundaries, and sometimes are ignored altogether.

For example, Vietnam and Malaysia have continental shelf claims extending well into the Spratly area, and these claims would be considered superior to any claims based on the islets.

If the court were asked to determine the maritime boundaries in the area, it would probably define the area in dispute, measure relevant coastlines and identify significant geographical features to be taken into account. It would develop provisional boundaries based roughly on median lines, check to see whether those lines violated "equitable principles," focusing in particular on the relative coastline lengths and relying on a rough sense of fairness to each claimant. It would then adjust the lines accordingly.

In a maritime boundary settlement following such principles and ignoring the Spratlys and the Parcel Islands in the northern part of the South China Sea (which Chinese forces seized from Vietnam in 1974), China-Taiwan, Vietnam and the Philippines would gain roughly equal areas.

Although most of the Macclesfield Bank southeast of the Parcel Islands would go to China-Taiwan, it would not get any of the Spratly geologic block further to

the south. The Philippines would get the northwestern portion of the Spratlys, including the Reed Bank. Malaysia would get two sizable sectors off its states of Sarawak and Sabah separated by Brunei's narrow corridor.

Sovereignty over the Spratlys themselves might be allocated based on the sector in which they are situated, or might eventually fall to the present occupants. But in either case, sovereignty would be limited because the islets would generate only a 500-meter safety zone or perhaps a territorial sea out to 12 nautical miles. The Spratlys would be demilitarized and open to access for peaceful purposes by other claimants.

If the claimants could not agree to an allocation scheme, the UN Law of the Sea Convention requires them to establish a provisional arrangement. The convention also urges cooperation in semi-enclosed seas as well as sharing of the resources in areas beyond 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zones.

These principles taken together favor a dramatically different option — multilateral joint development of an agreed area.

One logical approach would be for China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei to set aside their claims for now and establish a multilateral Spratly Management Authority.

The authority would administer the contested area, which could be defined in several possible ways. Our preferred option would be to define it as the area beyond a line halfway between the coastline of the South China Sea and the disputed features in the Spratlys.

The claimant states could be given vetoed voting shares in a governing council and financial responsibility in the authority in rough relationship either to their coastline lengths or the original extent of their claims. In either case, China-Taiwan would have a substantial portion of shares, benefits and costs.

Decisions would normally be made by consensus, but when

voting became necessary, substantive decisions on matters affecting the entire area would be taken by a two-thirds vote of the assigned shares.

Decisions affecting a particular location might require a majority of the votes in the governing council as well as a majority of the claimants to the affected area. Nonclaimant states in the region — and perhaps concerned maritime nations outside the region — might have a voice, but not a vote, in the operation of the Spratly Management Authority.

The multilateral joint development solution to the Spratlys imbroglio should be attractive, since all claimants would be sharing in the proceeds from the exploitation of resources in and under the disputed waters. The continuing discord and threat of conflict now dominating the region are discouraging investors.

If a cooperative solution could

be developed, the claimants would be working together to explore and develop oil and gas, manage fisheries and maintain environmental quality. Such cooperation would greatly reduce the chances of miscalculation and dangerous confrontation.

Other powers not involved in the Spratlys dispute, including the United States and Japan, would be highly supportive because safety and freedom of navigation would be assured through the South China Sea, which is an important maritime highway for naval and commercial shipping of many nations.

Mr. Valencia is a senior fellow in the program on international economics and politics at the East-West Center in Hawaii. Mr. Van Dyke and Mr. Ludwig are specialists on international law and resources at the University of Hawaii. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: French Alliance

PARIS — M. Ph. de Granlieu in today's [Oct. 10] *Figaro* writes an important article on the 1875 crisis. The Duc de Broglie is to publish the most dramatic part of his memoirs, which refer to the *crise d'août* of 1875. The writer says that the duke reveals the implacable hatred of Prince Bismarck in regard to France. The incident is important because it marks the commencement of the Franco-Russian Alliance, and shows how the Tsar was led to interpose at Berlin by resolutely covering France with his word and his sword.

1920: Aliens' Wives

PHILADELPHIA — The Pennsylvania Registration Commission has ruled that American-born wives of Aliens shall not vote in the coming elections. Mrs. Mary Warburton, who was born in the United States, of American parents, married Mr. Charles C. War-

burton, a British subject, in 1904, since when she has lived in this city. The Commission decided that "the husband has studiously avoided becoming a citizen because he wishes to retain a pension from the British government. Therefore, his wife is a subject of Britain and cannot vote here."

1945: Tokio Reserves

TOKIO — Eight years of incredible secret financial dealings by the Japanese Army and Navy was disclosed last night [Oct. 8], after the Allied authorities seized \$250,000,000 in gold, silver and platinum reserves. The Allied authorities said the Japanese Army and Navy holdings of gold and silver were more than \$12,000,000 and the Japanese Ministry of Finance did not know they had a single ounce. Even more astonishing was the fact the Japanese Army and Navy had made no reports on their extraordinary expenditures since 1937.



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OPINION/LETTERS

Condemnation of Terror Must Be Plainly Spoken

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — I asked Yasser Arafat "a question about language":

"We hear you sometimes using words like 'jihad' and 'martyr,' and some people hear those words and they think you're endorsing terrorism in some way. What do those words mean to you?"

This is the First Question. It is the one about Palestinian intent and confidence on which all the other practical questions rest, the one that, if not answered acceptably, drains the heart out of the Israeli Labor government's peace constituency and hands the hard-line Likud opposition a ticket back to power.

Mr. Arafat answered by distinguishing the prophet Mohammed's "lesser jihad" of battle from his "major jihad" of "the reconstruction of mankind."

"When I use these words," he said, "I'm not really addressing you. I'm addressing those who've been misled and deceived by those religious terminologies. And they are using these words to conduct terrorism. ... And by using this terminology, I am winning the Palestinian people, the Palestinian streets, and I am listening and reducing those who are opposing the peace process."

Jihad: not struggle but reconstruction. So Mr. Arafat is not, for Arab audiences, winking at the terrorism he otherwise denies. He's preaching peace, and drying up the sea in which the terrorist fish swim. Is that not clear?

No, it's not clear. It falls somewhere between unproven and dubious. And I speak as an advocate for the Arafat-Rabin effort. Advocates have a reason not to open themselves to charges of being soft on terrorism. The reason is to protect a peace process that others seek to blunt precisely by the claim that the process itself fosters terrorism.

There may be a bit of truth to this claim: Nervousness about change can certainly prompt violence. But there is likely much more truth in the response that it is the existing situation that triggers violence — a status quo of occupation, discontent and hopelessness. This is why, for Israeli as well as Palestinian interests, relief must come.

In this dispute as in many others, the issue of motive and intent is never subject to easy disposition.

Mr. Arafat has a record ranging from the outright defense of terrorism to the ambiguous rejection of it.

Increasingly, his security forces have worked on their own against terrorists and cooperated with Israelis. But at best he has shown only a tactical appreciation of Israel's apprehensions about personal security, his purpose being to achieve political goals of his own. He has failed to summon and sustain an unequivocal moral outrage against terrorism.

That Mr. Arafat is still on the defensive on terrorism represents a considerable Israeli victory. Much of diplomacy is devoted to getting your agenda established as the one that must be tended to first. That often means getting your political requirements recognized as more urgent than the other side's requirements. This is what the Palestinian suicide bombers have done for Israel. They have compelled and enabled Israelis to make their personal security the highest priority. No Palestinian priority — security, land, statehood, Jerusalem — comes even close.

In this sense, Palestinians as a people have paid more dearly than Israelis for each Israeli death. The terrorism drives the negotiation. It crimps Israel's readiness to trade off land and political privilege to legitimate Palestinian interlocutors. This stings is evident in the set-backs Israel has suffered in the West Bank and in its dangerous, continuing land confiscation and new construction in occupied Arab Jerusalem. These Israeli policies are what the terrorist groups and Mr. Arafat's other foes count on to do him and his program in.

Palestinian terrorism is also what the Jewish settler terrorists and the Israeli political opposition, separately, count on to bring down the Labor government of Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Arafat and Mr. Rabin are, finally, each other's hostages. Mr. Rabin has his own interest in having a negotiation reflect not simply a balance of power — Israel's power on the ground remains overwhelming — but a balance of interests. But Mr. Rabin cannot deliver his country to acceptable terms unless Mr. Arafat takes a tough, firm and clear stance, in deed as well as word, against terrorism.

The Washington Post.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Powell for President

General Colin Powell is a good compromise candidate for U.S. president.

He avoids the mean-spirited stance of the Republicans and the slow, "let's build a consensus" approach of President Bill Clinton that many take for waffling.

General Powell's views are far more in line with American thinking, since he is neither beholden to the forces that elected Mr. Clinton nor to the disparate "one issue" blocks that are the strength of the Republican Party.

Unfortunately, there are many bigots that would not vote for Colin Powell if he were black.

An even bigger stumbling block for General Powell is the lack of big money that is unfortunately needed to get elected.

As for running in either party: The Democrats have a candidate, and General Powell's forthright views alienate too many of the Republican rank and file. His true value is and can be as an articulator of truths that neither major party wants to accept.

GERALD C. HARDY,
Manchester, Connecticut

EU Protectionism

Roy Denman inadvertently let the cat out of the bag ("Toward European Economic and Monetary Union, for Some," *Opinion*, Sept. 26).

Of the two dreadful fates he claims await Britain and others that refuse to wave goodbye to their national currencies, one is that their exports are likely to be subsequently proscribed from the "core" European Union markets, the other that foreign investment will fly from the periphery to the "core."

What do these arguments tell us?

Overwhelmingly, that the EU's idea of economic policy — one might almost say the idea of the EU — is fundamentally and irremediably protectionist, and its tactics increasingly a matter of fear rather than democracy.

That anyone can still believe that this protectionism is a durable basis for economic policy is extraordinary enough, but to hold that it is the key to meeting the "Asian challenge" is terribly misguided.

That Mr. Denman can have overlooked the cost of the protectionism — already evident in the double-

digit, EU-wide unemployment levels — is a depressing symptom of the intellectual hijack of which he is a victim.

As for attracting foreign investment, a Europe politically committed to hiding behind protectionist walls hardly sounds like an attractive long-term proposition.

MICHAEL TAYLOR,
Hong Kong

On Bosnia

Regarding "Too Bad, General, but You're Wrong About the Balkans, Too" (*Opinion*, Sept. 22) by William Safire:

The position of the West (and of Mr. Safire in particular) was wrong from the beginning.

Bosnia should not have been recognized before having reached an agreement with Muslims, Serbs and Croats.

The outcome of recognizing Bosnia without such an agreement was written on the wall.

What has been done cannot be undone now, but let at least the blame be put where it rightly belongs.

PIETRO MANES,
Milan

Simpson Plots Comeback In Land of Golden Oldies

By Maureen Dowd

LOS ANGELES — The inescapable drone of the double-murder trial, echoing from car radio to car radio, from TV to TV, has ceased. But the most famous defendant who ever lived is still with us.

O.J. Simpson has broken creative new ground in celebrity —

scoop, Mr. Simpson neatly reinserted himself into the limelight.

Because we were all jurors — indeed, we knew things that even the jury didn't know — Mr. Simpson will have to plot his rehabilitation carefully. He will be helped by the nation's love of rebirths, revivals, comebacks, golden oldies.

Even Nicole Simpson's father, Lou Brown, sounds ready for redemption, telling Gerald Rivera: "Keeping in mind that he has been celibate for what, 15 months, I think he's got a lot of wild oats to sow first of all before he gets back to thinking solely for his children." (What Mr. Brown might better have said was, "hide your wives and daughters.")

The only way to escape talk of the million-dollar deals in O.J.'s future is to go to the small plot of land that marks O.J.'s past.

At the Ascension cemetery in Lake Forest, about an hour's drive outside Los Angeles, visitors bring flowers and teddy bears and rosaries to Nicole Simpson's grave. Her mother and sister Tanya come to leave a vase of red roses — with one white one for peace. Tanya admires the anti-O.J. sentiments scattered among the flowers.

A newspaper picture of Mrs. Simpson is pasted on the marble, with a penciled message: "It never should have happened."

A little boy wrote a note promising he would never be mean to a woman when he grew up. A mother wrote Nicole not to worry about Justin and Sydney: "Your children's guardian angels will take care of them." Another wrote: "We don't know why God does certain things or even try to understand, but you know, God can be an angry God, too, and I'm sure O.J. will suffer for what he did to you, Love, Sandy."

A woman named Candace came with her two daughters because she was so "repulsed" by Mr. Simpson's call to Larry King. "It made me sick to my stomach," she said. "He's so cunning. There's no remorse at all."

Teresa Myers from Portland, Oregon, stared at the grave for a long time. "Maybe she's better off now because she's at peace," she said. "But maybe she's not because she knows now that nobody can touch him."

New York Times Service

BOOKS

A GOOD LIFE: Newspapering and Other Adventures

By Ben Bradlee. 514 pages. \$27.50. Simon & Schuster.

By Tom Wicker

WHEN Ben Bradlee was writing this memoir, he asked David Halberstam to suggest a title. Halberstam replied, "You've had a good life, Bradlee. Why not call it that?"

Bradlee had, and he did, and justifies the title in this exuberant life story by a great editor who believes he was "put here on earth" to be a newspaperman.

Bradlee survived two usually lethal early experiences — a childhood bout with polio and a navy officer's berth on a World War II destroyer in the Pacific. Then, as he tells it, he lucked into successive jobs as Washington Post reporter, press officer of the U.S. Embassy in Paris, Newsweek correspondent first in Paris, then Washington, next as the magazine's Washington bureau chief.

By the late '50s, he was living on the same Georgetown

block as Jacqueline and John Kennedy and had developed a boon-companion relationship with his neighbors.

In fact, luck had less to do with this than Bradlee writes. He was an enterprising reporter from the beginning of his career on a long-dead New Hampshire newspaper, and he was the kind of irreverent, sophisticated, knowledgeable man J.F.K. was likely to take to. Neither set much store by solemnity.

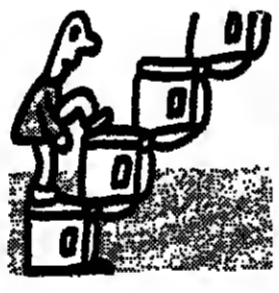
Indeed, Bradlee writes, it was "after a couple of shooters" that he brazenly proposed to the late Philip Graham that Graham should buy Newsweek. Graham did so, creating the Post-Newsweek empire, and Bradlee made an invaluable connection with the Graham family. He soon became managing, later executive, editor of The Post.

The rest is not just journalistic history: Watergate, the ground-breaking Style section, the bold follow-up printing of the Pentagon Papers soon after The New York Times disclosed them, the historic court decision that favored publication, the transformation of the staid

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Gideon Rafael, former ambassador of Israel to Britain, is reading "Remembering My Good Friends: An Autobiography" by George Weidenfeld.

"This is the story of the rise of a Jewish refugee youth from Vienna to peer of the realm and leading publisher by literary intuitiveness, commercial ability, intellectual versatility and engaging conviviality." (*IHT*)



old Post into a remarkable newspaper.

"A Good Life" is consistently interesting, of course, to anyone who lived through the times it recounts. Three passages gripped me more than most:

• A detailed account of how Bradlee, a magazine journalist, prepared himself to edit a daily newspaper. Night and day, from the publisher's office to the blue-collar press room, he worked to learn the business, not just his own duties but what everyone did or should do, how the complex — sometimes

miraculous — business of putting a newspaper out is accomplished night after night.

• A sad account of how the Post covered the wreck of Gary Hart's presidential campaign in 1988. It led Bradlee to this reflection on how his close friend John Kennedy would have fared had reporters applied the same rules of coverage to him: "I have concluded that he could not have withstood the pressure of publicity. If the American public had learned — oo matter how the public learned it — that the president of the United States had shared a girlfriend, in the biblical sense, with a top American gangster, and Lord knows who else, I am convinced he would have been impeached."

• Bradlee's ultimate conclusion on politicians' "national security" threats to newspapers: "Patriotism is not exclusively the province of administration officials... more often than not, in my experience [they] use the claim of national security as a smokescreen to cover up their own embarrassment. Those of us who heard Richard Nixon claim he could not explain Watergate because matters of national security were involved will never automatically accept claims of national security. Those of us who were taken all the way to the Supreme Court... for the Pentagon Papers... remember the solicitor general of the United States 18 years later writing that the national security was never threatened by publication."

"A Good Life" may be too irreverent for some, too frank for others and discounted by many who apparently believe newspapers and newspapermen are without scruple or honor. Bradlee's memoir recounts a good life in journalism that nevertheless exhibited both — as well as the talent, the energy and the courage to act on them.

Tom Wicker, who retired in 1991 as a columnist for The New York Times, wrote this for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE downfall of a contender for the world chess championship goes like this. First come second-rate moves that create problems. Then agonizing over the problems produces tension, which produces errors. Then the opponent lights up the board with explosive power. This was Viswanathan Anand's misfortune in Game 13 of his match against the champion, Garry Kasparov.

In Game 11, Kasparov generated great surprise by adopting the Dragon Variation of the Sicilian Defense. There was nothing wrong with it then. The game went quite safely for him and he won on an out-and-out error by Anand. But that encounter was dull, and it was expected that the champion would look for more action.

Anand, for one move anyway, left the orthodox path of the Yugoslav Attack against the Dragon by playing 7 Qd2. He was evidently tempting his opponent to try to disrupt his development by venturing 7...Ng4, which would have offered lesser-known territory after 8 Bg5 h6. But Kasparov, perhaps not booked up on it, ignored the opportunity and headed for a transposition into

the usual path with 7...Nc6. Once again, Anand diverged from the main line's 12 O-O-O, which he used in Game 11, with 12 Nc6 bc 13 Bb6 c5. This has occurred previously, but it is rare because the exchange of knights strengthens the black pawn center. The Dutch grand-



master Genna Sosonko, a Dragon connoisseur, said, "This is strange."

It was not long before Kasparov made powerful use of his reinforced pawn center with 18...e5! 19 de 20 Be2 (20 Bd5? Rfd8 21 c4 fe is disastrous for White) c4! riveting the white king in the center because 21 O-O-O cb 22 ab Qb3 is crushing for Black. Anand should have tried to keep the position closed by not capturing on c6. Then Kasparov could

attack with 19...e4, but the struggle could be prolonged. Kasparov said afterwards: "The decisive error was 21 c3. He should have played 21 Rd1. The plan would probably be to play Qd4 and O-O as quickly as possible. After 21 c3 Rce8 22 bc Re6, it would have been foolish to play 23 cd because 23...Re5 24 Kf1 (on 24 Qd4, Rfe8 wins outright) Nd5 would be crushing."

After 23 Kf1 Rfe8 24 Bd3 dc 25 Be4, Kasparov threw the finishing punch with 25...Ne4! Taking the sacrificed knight with 26 fe succumbs to 26...Rff6 27 Ke1 Re4 28 Be2 (or 28 Kd1 Re4 29 Kc1 Rf2) Qf2 29 Kd1 Re2 30 Qe2 Rd6 31 Kc1 Qe2. Moreover, 26 Qe1 Rd6 27 fe Rf6 28 Ke2 Re4 is just as awful. Even the exchange of queens with 26 Qd4 Qd4 27 cd is hopeless against 27...Nd2, winning a piece. Anand gave up.

SICILIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
1 e4	14 Re4	Qd6	Qd6
2 Nf3	15 Nf7	Re4	Re4
3 d4	16 Nf6	Re4	Re4
4 Nd4	17 Nd5	Re4	Re4
5 Nc2	18 Nd5	Re4	Re4
6 Be3	19 Nd5	Re4	Re4
7 Qd2	20 Nd5	Re4	Re4
8 Bg5	21 Nd5	Re4	Re4
9 Be2	22 Nd5	Re4	Re4
10 Bb2	23 Nd5	Re4	Re4
11 Bb2	24 Nd5	Re4	Re4
12 Nd5	25 Nd5	Re4	Re4
13 Bb6	26 Nd5	Re4	Re4



"What I really like is its precision"

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INTERNATIONAL

The 'Soft Stuff'? U.S. Intelligence Officers Take On Natural World

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Environmental threats like the beautiful water hyacinths choking Lake Victoria and the desert sands eating away the sparse pastures bordering the Sahara are some of the issues deemed urgent today by U.S. foreign policymakers in much the same manner as such military threats as new missile sites alarmed policymakers several decades ago.

These days, intelligence officials are being asked to look at softer targets — those flowers and sand dunes — to shed light on this decade's hot wars.

Through this optic, Somalia and Rwanda can be interpreted not as spontaneous outbreaks of clan warfare or ethnic violence, but as conflicts nourished by the underlying strains of hunger, drought and a lack of arable land in Somalia, and huge population growth and population density in Rwanda.

So in addition to their traditional intelligence gathering — arms, nuclear weapons programs, expansion of foreign armies — U.S. policymakers are looking more than ever before at natural phenomena in their search for the deeper roots of war and threats to global security.

They are expecting more wars like Somalia, where the United States sent troops to calm a desperate situation spawned by environmental calamities and the brutal political response to it.

To prepare for such future wars, they are analyzing such subjects as levels of the water table in Central Asia and the water hyacinths in Central Africa.

In August, the Defense Intelligence Agency finished a study on the rapid spread of the water hyacinth plant in Lake Victoria, which provides 120,000 tons of fish each year to Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. The agency noted how a single water hyacinth can multiply into a million plants

in one year and warned that these plants could ultimately strangle the lake and kill most of its fish.

The consequences would be serious: famine and such political instability in neighboring countries that the United States could be called in to help.

In looking at the underlying causes of war and crisis, the intelligence community now examines an expanded menu of subjects, including agriculture, demographics, economics and epidemiology.

It looks, for instance, at China's economic boom and how it is causing considerable overcrowding in China's cities; at the AIDS epidemic in East Africa and how it is affecting the region's military and political elites; and at Mexico's industrial leap forward and how it has left millions of peasants behind.

Some old-line intelligence officials disparage this new focus on what they call "soft stuff." But the Clinton administration, led by Vice President Al Gore, has deliberately added this new focus on environmental and natural factors — famine, soil erosion, rapid population growth, the expansion of deserts — that they believe will produce many of the world's crises of tomorrow.

"During the Cold War, most security threats stemmed from state-to-state aggression, so most of the analysis was of factors that could produce state-to-state aggression," said James Steinberg, the State Department's director of policy planning. "Now we're focusing more on internal factors that can destabilize governments and lead to civil wars and ethnic strife."

The CIA recently commissioned a study to determine whether there was a correlation between a country's infant mortality rate, the openness of a country's trading system to imports and the stability of its government, hoping that finding a way to view these factors collectively would help

the CIA predict where the next crisis might erupt.

Gathering of the so-called soft intelligence has become routine. The CIA now does an annual study, called "Global Humanitarian Emergencies" that forecasts which countries are most likely to suffer from natural disasters.

It set up a global affairs department two years ago that analyzes environmental matters, the global food situation and other issues the agency once gave little attention to.

"We've been looking at some of these softer issues for a long time," said an intelligence official. "What's different now is these issues have moved from the periphery to take a more central role."

Angelo Codevilla, an intelligence expert who teaches at Boston University, called the new approach misguided. "All this soft stuff is a silly idea," he said. "The purpose of intelligence is to

ferret out secrets from people who want to keep those secrets. To turn intelligence into environmental reports is not to understand environmental problems or intelligence."

Mr. Codevilla said it was wrong to switch from harder to softer intelligence. "The hard stuff is as important as ever because guns will determine the future of the world as much as they ever did," he said.

Toby Gati, assistant secretary of state for intelligence, disagreed, saying, "This soft stuff immediately becomes hard when you have to send in the Marines."

George Moose, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, is a promoter of this new approach and says that if the intelligence community had studied Somalia's water table levels in the three years before the outbreak of famine and clan warfare there, the information might have warned diplomats of an imminent crisis.

Pontiff's Message Defies U.S. Politics

He Urges Concern for Poor

Los Angeles Times Service

BALTIMORE — In ending his fourth pilgrimage to the United States as he began it with an appeal to Americans to live up to their ideals, Pope John Paul II deliberately cut against the grain of contemporary political trends.

Although Vatican officials and leading U.S. bishops say the Pope's message was carefully grounded in biblical morality and church doctrine, Pope John Paul knew he was not speaking in a vacuum. He follows developments in the United States and receives regular briefings from American bishops.

Thus it is no secret to the Pope that even as he has been urging Americans this week to open their hearts to the poor and the downtrodden, the newly Republican Congress is seriously considering legislation — opposed by Catholic bishops in the United States — to reduce government benefits for the poor and the elderly and to tighten American borders to immigrants.

But among the constituencies that have helped elect Congress' Republican majority are members of the same mass audiences who have cheered and wept as the Pope urged prosperous Americans to help their less-fortunate countrymen.

The Pope's message is not new. He has repeatedly spoken out, for example, in defense of the poor, the elderly and the homeless, as well as against abortion and artificial birth control, as he did again on his latest journey to

the United States. But as next year's presidential election draws nearer, it has a new resonance.

While some may find it difficult to pinpoint where the Pope's politics ends and his religion begins, the fact is that he intentionally lets them overlap. Pope John Paul, like religious leaders everywhere, does not hesitate to integrate issues of faith into the fabric of daily life.

Contemporary issues may change, he has said, but the underlying moral framework by which Christians must judge individual conduct and public policy remains constant.

"Can the biblical wisdom which played such a formative part in the very founding of your country be excluded from that debate?" the Pope asked Sunday, the fifth and final day of his U.S. visit.

The Pope sees a connection between faith and action. He said democracy could not be sustained without a shared commitment to moral truths and a recognition that true freedom consists not in doing what people like, but in having the right to do what they ought.

So it was that the Pope told the faithful: "Sometimes, witnessing to Christ will mean drawing out of a culture the full meaning of its noblest intentions, a fullness that is revealed to Christ. At other times, witnessing to Christ means challenging that culture, especially where the truth about the human person is under assault."



Senator Sam Nunn announcing Monday in Georgia that he would not seek re-election, a new blow to Democrats.

NUNN: Senator From Georgia, a Shaper of Military Policy, Will Retire

Continued from Page 1
supporter of military spending. He has supported closings of U.S. military bases made superfluous by the end of the Cold War.

Mr. Nunn has helped many presidents but been no president's man. Though he backed Mr. Reagan's military buildup, he fought his interpretation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. He opposed President George Bush's nomination of John G. Tower as defense secretary but helped, in the Bush years, to save the B-2 bomber and other high-tech systems.

One of the most conservative Democratic senators, Mr. Nunn backed the Bush administration on roll-call votes 72 percent of the time in 1989.

But he clashed sharply with Mr. Bush over the Gulf War. The Georgia senator foresaw in July 1990 that Saddam Hussein of Iraq was sending out threatening signs that could lead to a need for U.S. military action, and Mr. Nunn favored an initial troop deployment.

But when an additional 250,000 soldiers were sent without Mr. Nunn's being consulted, he was more than distressed.

"The last thing we need," he thundered during a Senate hearing, "is to have a war over there, a bloody war, and have American boys being sent and brought back in body bags and yet not have the American people behind them."

In the end, the U.S. military victory came at far lower cost in American lives than he expected.

Colleagues say Mr. Nunn was tired of partisan conflict in Congress and chafed at the prospect of serving for the indefinite future in a political minority.

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IRAN: A Pleasant Place Ruled by Mixed Emotions About Tehran's Course

Continued from Page 1

wages have lagged far behind inflation even as the government trims subsidies for food and other essentials. Many see no alternative but to take a second job.

Frustration with government economic policy runs high among the merchant class here. But for all their complaints about economic mismanagement, many Iranians appreciate the public development efforts of the last few years. Such efforts reflect the ambition of President Hashemi Rafsanjani to win popular support for the government after the privations visited on Iranians during their

costly eight-year war with Iraq in the 1980s.

At least in Isfahan, the government's strategy has yielded striking results. The city is bursting with new parks and landscaping, the river has been cleaned up and a recycling program has been instituted.

Other improvements include a beltway, now 30 percent complete, as well as new power-generating capacity, which has all but eliminated power outages.

Health care suffered after the fall of the shah, as many Western-trained physicians fled the country. But those who stayed in Isfahan say the community is reasonably well served by 10

public hospitals, several equipped with modern diagnostic instruments.

Schools are one area where the government has conspicuously failed to keep pace with needs. Because of overcrowding, public schools typically operate in two daily shifts, and even then classrooms often have as many as 50 pupils, teachers said.

The government has dealt with the shortage of schools in part by permitting the opening of "cooperatives," meaning private schools over the last several years. One, situated in an old villa on a busy street, has classes of no more than 25 students, a relatively well-

equipped lab and training on personal computers.

"We are just like an American school," said the principal, boasting that the school devotes just two hours a week to religious instruction.

The qualitative improvements have won the government grudging admiration from Western-trained professionals who otherwise chafe at the idea of theocratic rule.

But one continuing sore point among many educated Iranians is the mullahs' restrictive social policies, embodied in the Parliament's recent decision to ban use of satellite dishes, which officials see as a source of Western cultural pollution. The



as renting a pedal boat comes under the scrutiny of government authorities. Police keep a close watch on the operation to make sure the boats are not rented to unmarried couples.

"Their behavior tells us, their faces," said an officer. "If we find out they're not related, we'll send them to the local authorities. They will call upon their parents and advise them."

Added another police officer, "I consider all women in this country to be part of my own family, so we have to protect them."

Similarly, there are signs of a conservative backlash at Isfahan University, where school authorities recently ordered that women must sit in the back of classrooms.

FRANC: Bonn and Paris Rush to Currency's Defense

Continued from Page 1

for European monetary union. Both the currency and Paris equity prices have weakened since Sept. 20, when France's 1996 budget was presented and investors said they were disappointed that crucial tax and welfare reforms had been delayed.

Jean Arthuis, the French finance minister, on Monday blamed negative press coverage in part for the political problems facing Mr. Juppé and the fall of the franc.

The French currency lost 1 percent of its value against the Deutsche mark late last week because of fears that Mr. Juppé might have to resign if he were placed under investigation. Last Friday the Bank of France increased the 24-hour interest rate from 5.55 percent to 6.15 percent in an effort to stanch currency speculation.

On Monday, the French currency fell to 3.53 francs against the mark, compared with 3.4434 francs Friday, before the latest rate increase was announced. It then recovered to close at 3.5104 against the mark.

Analysis said the franc had also been affected as currency

traders responded poorly to the rhetorical support that Group of Seven finance ministers offered for the dollar. As the dollar was sold for marks, the German currency strengthened further against other European currencies, including the franc.

Mr. Arthuis, speaking at a news conference in Washington, tried to reassure markets by insisting that the franc would soon recover and that the interest-rate rise would be short-lived. He and Mr. Trichet declined to say whether the Bank of France was intervening in foreign exchange markets to support the franc.

But economists warned that the franc's troubles were far from over, saying that having to raise a key French interest rate and rely on the help of the Bundesbank to jawbone markets was a sign of the French currency's weakness rather than its strength.

"I would call this a prelude to a crisis," said Carl Weinberg, international economist at High Frequency Economics in New York. "These are the traditional moves that France and Germany undertake when they expect the franc to get really socked by speculators. The two consecu-

tive increases in the overnight rate, from 5.5 percent last week to 7.25 percent, are a strong signal that the Bank of France is concerned."

Julio Jessop, European economist at HSBC Markets in London, said the French and German authorities had succeeded Monday in halting the franc's slide. He noted that because mainly banks borrow at the 24-hour hour rate, the move was largely symbolic.

"It has served to calm the market," he said. "But if it remains high, after a while it could start feeding through to the economy."

Mr. Jessop and other economists said that if the Bundesbank wished to continue supporting the franc, it could lower its key money market rate Wednesday from its present level of 4.05 percent down below the psychologically important 4 percent barrier.

Several economists said Monday that despite Mr. Arthuis's pledge that the interest rate would be brought back down soon, a protracted period of higher rates, together with rising French taxes, could slow economic growth and result in higher unemployment.

Russians Break Off Chechen Talks

Yeltsin May Declare Emergency After Bomb Attack

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia suspended participation in talks Monday with Chechen rebels on a schedule for disarmament and a troop pull-out as tensions in the secessionist republic increased following a bomb attack that gravely wounded Russia's top commander there.

President Boris N. Yeltsin was considering the declaration of a state of emergency in Chechnya, sought by some hard-line advisers who want to respond to the bomb attack with renewed military operations.

But other Russian officials said such a declaration would be ineffective, or unnecessary. Chechen separatists also warned that a declaration could unleash a new wave of fighting.

As of Monday night, Mr. Yeltsin had not yet made a decision. But the announcement that the military talks on disarmament and withdrawal were being suspended was the latest sign that the accord signed July 30 was under increasing strain.

Major General Viktor Vlasenkov said in Grozny, the Chechen capital, that the decision to suspend work on the Special Observer Commission was taken "in connection with the deteriorating situation" and the serious condition of Lieutenant General Anatoli Romanov, who was the target of the bomb attack on Friday.

General Romanov's convoy was hit by two radio-controlled explosive devices as it passed through an underpass in Grozny, killing his driver and an aide and wounding at least 15 others. General Romanov, who suffered brain damage, has remained unconscious in a Moscow military hospital.

The military talks, aimed at settling on a timetable for weapons surrender and Russian troop pullouts, had been not been advancing rapidly. Russian officials said they were only suspending participation, not canceling the talks. Chechen representatives warned that any slowdown would only lead to more violence.

General Vlasenkov told the news agency Itar-Tass that the talks were moving at a "slow pace" and that disagreements remained, including whether the agreement allows forces of the Chechen separatist leader Dzhokhar Dudayev to set up armed guard units in all the populated areas of Chechnya.

Meanwhile, firefights continue between Russian troops and Chechen rebels. Over the weekend, the Chechens accused the Russians of bombing two villages south of Grozny, Roshni-Chu and Mesker-Yurt. The Russians responded that they had not bombed any villages over the weekend but that troops had returned fire near Mesker-Yurt when they were ambushed by Chechen fighters.

JAPAN: Justice Minister Resigns

Continued from Page 1
religions organization. The main opposition group, the New Frontier Party, has strong backing from a Buddhist group and opposes major changes in the law.

"Swearing by my honor, there was no such secret deal," Mr. Tazawa said at news conference after announcing his resignation. "But I have made this decision in light of the need to pass the extraordinary budget through the Parliament at an early date."

Mr. Tazawa, 62, said he did not want attention on his problems to block work on the supplementary budget. In addition, he said he wanted to resign to take responsibility for the trouble he had caused.

The opposition denied that it had reached any secret agreement with Mr. Tazawa, saying that it ran out of time to ask embarrassing questions. The government also seemed eager to drop the matter.

"Both the New Frontier Party and Mr. Tazawa say they have made no such deal," said Koken Nosaka, the chief cabinet secretary. "We have no plans to investigate the case."

Ryutaro Hashimoto, president of the Liberal Democratic

Party, the largest member of the governing coalition, also said that his party did not intend to pursue the matter.

Japanese news coverage of the denials has been skeptical, and television reporters wondered aloud Monday night why Mr. Tazawa had been forced to resign without an investigation to verify the facts.

The proposal to revise the law on religion has become one of the most contentious issues in Parliament. Supporters argue that the experience of Aum Shinrikyo shows the need for further control over entities that claim they are religious organizations.

On Monday, an Aum member admitted in court to bug-ging the home of an army commander. Aum allegedly wanted to gather embarrassing information that could be used to blackmail the commander into joining the cult.

Also Monday, four Aum members pleaded guilty to abducting the 77-year-old mother of an Aum member so as to get money from her.

Anger at Aum has made revision of the religious organization law popular, but the parliamentary opposition is strongly resisting.

DAIWA: Tokyo Knew of Vast Loss

Continued from Page 1
it first learned of the colossal fraud in a rambling 30-page confession sent to the bank's president on July 26.

Daiwa had earlier said it notified Japanese and American regulators of the loss on Sept. 18. But on Monday, Daiwa executives said at a press conference that they had informally advised the Ministry of Finance's top banking official, Yoshimasa Nishimura, of the problem Aug. 8.

Daiwa said that on that day its president, Akira Fujita, told Mr. Nishimura that a large loss had been incurred by a trader at the bank's New York office.

While the ministry acknowledged Monday that the meeting took place, it played down the encounter, suggesting that Mr. Nishimura was told only sketchy information in a chance meeting. It also denied that it was backtracking on previous statements about exactly when it was told of the losses by Daiwa.

"It was a very difficult and delicate case," said a ministry official who spoke on condition of anonymity. "At that time, the financial authorities judged it was premature to share the information with other authorities."

According to Toshio Muraki, who works under Mr. Nishimura as the director of the commercial banking division, Mr. Fujita told the ministry that he had received a letter from an employee in its New York branch that said he had incurred a big loss from United States bond dealings. Mr. Fujita said that the bank was not sure of the letter's accuracy and was investigating it, Mr. Muraki said.

The ministry's Mr. Nishimura told Mr. Fujita to "find out the situation as soon as possible and report to us immediately when you do," Mr. Muraki said.

Then, on Sept. 12, Daiwa informed the ministry of the \$1.1 billion loss and outlined how it happened. Daiwa did not make its official report to United States authorities until six days later, and Finance Ministry officials did not inform the United States either.

The news of the loss became public on Sept. 26, when Mr. Iguchi, the trader, was arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and accused of falsifying records.

Ministry officials said that it was the bank's role, not the ministry's, to inform American authorities of the scandal.

"We receive all kinds of whistle-blower calls everyday, but we do not report it before we clarify whether it is true," Mr. Muraki said Monday in an interview. "On Sept. 12, we told the bank to report to authorities including the Bank of Japan

and the United States institutions as soon as possible, but I did not tell them they should do it within a certain number of days."

David Threadgold, a bank analyst at BZW Securities (Japan) Ltd., said that he thought the revelations would be poorly received by U.S. financial authorities like the Federal Reserve. "If I were the Fed, I'd be furious," he said.

Daiwa officials also disclosed Monday that its United States subsidiary, Daiwa Bank Trust, had hidden \$97 million in losses from financial authorities since 1987.

"I am rather astonished — that is my honest feeling," Kyoto Shinozawa, Japan's top financial official, told Japanese reporters, speaking of the Daiwa Trust loss.

The revelations Monday came as Daiwa announced the resignation of Mr. Fujita and Sumio Abe, Daiwa's chairman. Mr. Fujita's resignation takes effect immediately, while Mr. Abe will step down in March.

Japan's banking community is already hobbled by at least \$500 billion in sour loans, and the Daiwa scandal has further tainted perceptions of Japanese financial institutions. Even the best of Japan's banks are now paying at least a quarter of a percent more when they raise funds in money markets overseas.

Some weaker Japanese institutions are seeing their credit lines being trimmed by American institutions, and others are having difficulties raising long-term funds, Japanese bankers and officials say.

Corsica Militant Group Calls Halt to Infighting

Reuters

AJACCIO, Corsica — A Corsican nationalist group seeking to end French rule in this Mediterranean island declared a cease-fire Monday against a rival pro-independence movement after a feud in which 12 people died this year.

The Corsican National Liberation Front said it was suspending attacks against the rival Movement for Self-Determination "in answer to the deep yearnings for peace of the Corsican people." The Front said the dispute had developed into "a Mafia-like showdown" over attempts to control economic assets in southern Corsica.

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CONVERGENCE LEADS TO MORE PERSONALIZED PERSONAL SERVICES

Technological advances are bringing new opportunities daily.

When, in the 1950s, Popular Science magazine depicted the home of the future, it showed us appliances, robots and surfaces clad in shiny new plastics and metals. The message was that new machines and materials created by re-engineering molecules will eliminate the drudgery of daily existence.

Microwaves, teflon and other modern miracles are now part of our everyday life. But what the 1950s predictions did not foresee was the next phase: the movement from materials to information as the empowering force.

Today, the computer's ability to reduce complex information to simple "zeros" and "ones" that can be reconstituted in dozens of ways is transforming our lives. It enables us to tailor services to our specific needs, and it frees us in ways that reconstituted atoms once promised to do.

We have already seen the changes at the office, with telecom networks flattening hierarchies and bringing headquarters into closer contact with branch offices. Indeed, the traditional office is being eliminated altogether, replaced by a telecommunications network that electronically links widely scattered staff members, welding them into a team as if they occupied the same building.

That same convenience is now becoming available at home, turning our living rooms into command centers and making us all telecommuters. It is reducing travel time to work, shopping malls and banks while giving us

unprecedented access to information sources and forging links with other people and entities.

At the heart of the new revolution are the telephone and the computer. Most homes in the developed world have at least one telephone. And, according to the Wall Street Journal, 31 percent of American homes now have personal computers, one-third of them with modems and multimedia capabilities.

This is not solely a U.S. phenomenon, however. Of the 60 million computers that will be sold this year, 50 million will be bought in countries outside North America. What does this mean for the way we work? By connecting telephones, computers, video, data retrieval and voice communication facilities, an employee never has to go to the office.

From a kitchen table, documents and drawings can be downloaded from an office mainframe. Home workers can videoconference with colleagues or clients; source supplies and reference works from databanks, libraries, bulletin boards and the Internet; talk with overseas clients through an on-line translator; and a good deal more.

Long-distance face-to-face

Add a video connection, and it is possible to consult a doctor or converse with a friend in a distant country. E-mail reduces trips to the post office. On the Internet, users can read books, find a product review and purchase items at a virtual mall. Recognizing

Continued on page 10

Personalized Services

For the individual, personalized services means goods and services tailored to one's needs, many of them provided through Universal Personal Telecommunications, available wherever one goes. For suppliers, this means expanding intelligent networks to provide more sophisticated services to more users. But will global infrastructure and global standards develop quickly enough to satisfy the growing demand for truly universal UPT?

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European standards
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An IHT/ETSI initiative.

UNIVERSAL PERSONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS: MORE THAN A SERVICE

Developing countries could be the top beneficiaries of UPT.

Universal Personal Telecommunications (UPT), with voice and e-mail potential, promises to be a killer application. But the big questions remain: Who is going to make a killing, and who's going to get killed?

Handheld personal-computer communicators linked through global wireless networks promise to do more to shrink the world than anything since the invention of the telephone itself. They not only will be the six-gun for the road warriors of the business world, but they will also be the key to unlocking the economic and human resources of developing countries.

Wireless communications could allow people in areas without a wire infrastructure to have telephone access much sooner and much more cheaply than they would if their governments tried to string wire to every village.

Linking up the world

The potential of the technology is seen in one stark statistic from the U.S. National Telecommunications and Information Administration: Fifty percent of the people in the world today have never used a telephone. Universal per-

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INTELLIGENT NETWORKS INCREASING THEIR IQs

All networks are intelligent, but some are more intelligent than others.

INs (Intelligent Networks) refers to an architecture in telecommunications networks that enables telecom operators to offer enhanced features to their customers. Explains Nancy Fennelly, group marketing manager, communications business segment, for Digital Equipment in Europe, "Previously, equipment manufacturers provided these services through software. But you can add new, more sophisticated features faster through INs."

What are the features most sought by customers? AT&T, in its second-quarter 1995 shareholder report, an-

nounced that its customers want help "managing their busy lives, support as they adopt new technologies, convenience in reaching others and easy access to information and entertainment services." To address these needs, AT&T has "assembled offers that marry intelligent devices with the intelligence in [our] networks."

Intelligent networks have been around for over a decade on wired networks. Perhaps their best-known feature is the toll-free number. Other ser-

Continued on page 12

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TRACKING TELECOMS

PERSONALIZED SERVICES

TELECOMMUTING: BENEFITS FOR COMPANIES AND WORKERS

Some predict that half the U.S. work force could be telecommuting by 2000.

Telecommuting promises to be one of the global megatrends of the 21st century, but so far it is much more a trend in the United States — where companies are known for being more flexible, and workers more demanding about lifestyle choices — than in Europe or Asia.

A study by Link Resources, a New York market research firm, estimates that 37 million U.S. households — nearly 4 in 10 — have at least one person who works from home at least part-time.

U.S. telecommuters

The hard-core telecommuters, people working full-time or part-time at home during regular business hours, total 8.4 million; they make up the fastest-growing segment of those who work at home — up from an estimated 2.4 million in 1990 and 6.6 million in 1994 to more than 8 million this year. Some experts guess that up to half the American work force could be telecommuting at least part of the time within five years.

These "lone eagles" are often creative types who can work alone — writers, designers, artists, researchers, and computing and communications workers — or sales and service people who are on the move. There is a growing class, who describe themselves as "road warriors," who work almost every day on the road, living and working out of suitcases and with portable computers and communications equipment.

Some major companies, such as AT&T and IBM, have closed down entire of-

fice complexes and sent their workers home — telecommuting can mean a huge savings on corporate overhead. For most companies, however, it is still experimental, used just for workers who want or need to be at home.

"Right now, [telecommuting] is still on a case-by-case basis," says Ruth Katz, an executive with Work/Family Directions, a Boston consulting firm. "All the stars have to be aligned. But we expect to see more of it."

Most telecommuters seek out arrangements where they can work at home, often for family reasons such as the need to care for young children, but more companies are suggesting telecommuting as a means of keeping productive employees who otherwise would quit, such as young mothers or workers who are moving to follow a spouse.

Keeping good workers

"You don't become more competitive only by reducing cost. You do it by getting the best people and letting them work in the ways that are most effective for them. Where you are has little to do with what you produce," says Franklin Becker, director of the International Workplace Studies Program at the Cornell College of Human Ecology.

Jack Nilles, a Los Angeles consultant and the author of the book *Making Telecommuting Happen*, says a telecommuter working at home 1-2 days per week can save most companies \$6,000-\$12,000 a year because of increased productivity, lower staff turnover

and reduced office space.

And in some U.S. states, such as California, telecommuting programs help companies meet air-quality standards, largely through keeping workers from driving to and from work. The U.S. Department of Transportation says telecommuting is reducing automotive emissions by 1 percent and saving more than 400 million gallons in gasoline consumption per year.

A 1994 survey of American office workers by a business research organization found that 57 percent be-



lieve flexibility is the main advantage of telecommuting, while 48 percent said they like the idea of establishing their own working

hours. 33 percent said their job stress would be reduced by telecommuting and 30 percent said they wanted to stop commuting.

The survey also showed, however, workers' concerns about being isolated: 4 in 10 said they were afraid that they would not have quick,

Telecommuters turn their living rooms into their offices, and forget about traffic jams.

adequate access to information they need if they worked at home. That's something managers have to learn to deal with — along with the annual costs of up to \$10,000 per telecommuter for equipment and phone services.

New kind of management
Perhaps even more difficult for some managers, telecommuting requires a new relationship with employees, and a loss of traditional managerial oversight and control.

One of the side effects of

telecommuting is the transformation of telecommuter towns, remote communities that attract people who want to combine an active outdoor lifestyle with telecommuting. Examples in the United States include Telluride, Colorado; Buffalo, Wyoming; Durango, Colorado; and Sun Valley, California. In those and other towns, local officials are establishing "electronic village" communications service with easy, quick access to the Internet and other high-tech communications services. T.H.

PERSONAL SERVICES BECOMING INCREASINGLY PERSONAL

Continued from page 9

the computer's new role as an interface between the home and the world. 19 major banks in 36 U.S. states began giving their customers free software allowing users to download information about their accounts, plan retirement programs and prepare tax returns. Small businesses can access credit-card charges and prepare their payrolls. Customers appreciate the convenience of home banking, and banks welcome the opportunity to reduce the costs of operating fully staffed branches.

Many new telecommunications services are made possible by intelligent networks, which automatically carry out a series of operations before the phone rings in the subscriber's home — all without human intervention. Today, a phone owner's location is more important than the telephone's location when others try to call. With 700 Global Numbers (called 500 numbers in the United States), a single number follows the owner wherever he or she goes. The number can be the user's for life, making possible phone calls, the sending and receiving of faxes, videoconferencing and the downloading of information anywhere on the planet.

Personal digital assistants and palm-top computers hold data vital to the mobile executive. The devices can be connected to telephones to retrieve data, faxes and e-mail. Someday, these devices may be merged with cellular telephones and Personal Communications Service handsets to give one wireless access to a broad range of services, making workers truly mobile and no longer reliant on an office, a database or even a fixed address.

Smart Cards are facilitating transactions, combining and

enhancing the functions of the magnetic-stripe credit card and the stored-memory phone card. The card's embedded memory chip holds financial data and medical records, and can serve as an "electronic wallet" for making a wide range of purchases without having to access a central databank for authentication.

Telecommunications also enables us to personalize our entertainment preferences through interactive television. 500-channel television and video-on-demand. The same networks will soon bring programs from Johannesburg, Rio or Kathmandu. Someday, we may even be able to vote on national issues, the ultimate exercise of personal power.

Making these miracles happen are the telecommunications, cable, computer hardware and software providers. Digitization, miniaturization, video compression algorithms, digital-signal processing chips, high-speed phone lines, LAN (Local Area Network) connections, carrier networks (notably fiber-optic networks), encryption, memory storage, acoustics, call-control software and broadband switching mechanisms make it all possible.

Alliances

Providers are tumbling over each other to offer new services. As bewildering as the host of new products is the number of collaborations among those formerly regarded as competitors who now recognize the benefits to be gained from mergers. Alliances are occurring at a dizzying rate in response to new imperatives and opportunities. Each one is leap-frogging over a new technology that may have been established only the day before, and in turn being outpaced by yet a newer approach.

To date, the alliances have been within national boundaries, but they will soon expand to include regional and ultimately global collaborations to take advantage of special competencies. These advances are supported by universal technical standards formulated by international bodies, thereby ensuring system compatibility and interoperability anywhere on earth. Economic factors are driving the new development. Executives now recognize the cost benefits of the new technologies, which can cut office overheads (including expenses for support and secretarial personnel, travel costs and stationery expenses). The universality provided by mutually accepted standards means that companies in all countries can talk to each other electronically.

But the revolution is by no means over. Progress in broadening bandwidth and speeding data transfer will enhance the capabilities of existing technologies and open the doors to the creation of new ones. For the individual, the benefits extend beyond mere cost savings. Personalized services enable users to set their own work hours, to live where they want, to spend more time with the children, to keep the family at home in the evenings and to save trips to the library, doctor, bank, post office and shopping malls.

Reduced travel time

As a bonus, the reduced travel time minimizes wear and tear on the environment, spreading the population and releasing fewer fumes into the air. It is unlikely that we will see the disintegration of cities and corporate office towers, but certainly the boundaries between urban and rural will begin to fade. Ironically, technology may take us, not away from nature, but closer to it. Steve Van Beek

NIGHT RAID ON MONTE CALVO.

The Bell Jet Ranger arrived at the rendezvous exactly 15 minutes past five in the morning. Just as Operations had planned it.

It landed on the plateau 1,600 meters above sea level where it had dropped the professionals and their equipment the evening before. Two men hustled onboard, and the helicopter lifted, banking into the rising sun. They were quiet. They knew their night job had been a success. Secretly they had shut down a key part of Italian telecommunications for thirty minutes without anybody noticing. And when they turned things on again, nothing was like before.

The raid on the cellular transmission station on Monte Calvo was only one in a series of 1,400 nightly missions that took place in Italy during June, July and August of 1994. And they were all the result of a giant miscalculation. A killer success, some people called it.

Simply put, when cellular telephony was introduced in Italy in the late eighties, nobody had counted on the market to explode the way it did. (To be honest, we at Ericsson were also caught by surprise — despite having built mobile phone networks in 74 countries around the globe.) The Italians love their *telefonini*.

The first signs of congestion could be seen in Toscana in

the spring of 1993. Then came the summer. Vacationers brought their cellular phones to popular seaside resorts only to find that they could not access the network without great difficulty. Or not at all.

But real serious trouble started in the fall, when the Italian network operator, TELECOM Italia Mobile, launched low *famiglia* tariffs aimed at the residential market. The goal was 50,000 new subscribers per month — before year's end, the actual number was double that. And increasing. In December, the operator realized the network was approaching full capacity. With cellular grid lock looming on the horizon.

The big question was: Is there any way of expanding the existing network instead of suffering the incredible pains and costs of building a new one? And do it now, *right now*?

A saner group of persons would probably have said, "No, not under these circumstances." But to us at Ericsson, the challenge was just too exciting to pass up. (Dedicated? Yes. Sane? Not always.) We decided to throw all available resources at the problem. And to get the customer directly involved in the work from day one. And to try new approaches without hesitation. And to do all this at the breakneck speed the crisis-like situation called for. We gave the project code name CN-A9.

Of course, you have already guessed that we solved the problem (or this ad would not be here, right?). But the story has a few interesting twists to it, as you shall see.

From a full "practical" capacity of 800,000 subscribers and a full "theoretical" capacity of 1,500,000 subscribers, we extended the existing network so it could handle more than 3,000,000 subscribers. Without adding a single base station or cell.

What we did add, however, was a new, second access channel. (We performed a few other tricks, too, including some true on-the-spot inventions, but this was the heart of the solution.) One of the 24 voice channels in each cell was put to duty as a subscriber access channel instead.

Now, this may sound like a simple enough idea, but it was something that had never been done before. Anywhere in the world.

In a brief period of five months, a team of Swedes, Canadians, Englishmen and Italians turned the idea of double access channels into reality. These were people from Ericsson, from the Italian mobile operator and from the national telecommunications company, TELECOM Italia. They all worked to solve a single problem. At times, it seemed they all worked for a single company.

In Stockholm, they analyzed the congested network. In Calgary, they developed new two-channel software. In Karlskrona and Guildford, they laboratory tested each solution. And in Rome, they designed a "battle plan" for how to implement it all on site.

Because, to make it work, in the end they would have to revisit all 1,400 base stations, install the new software, and re-tune the radio signals of almost 5,000 cells, one by one. (It was imperative that the two channels were tuned to exactly the same frequency, or the stations would favor one channel only. And nothing would have been gained.)

The guinea pig was to be Pescara, a small town on the Adriatic coast. And, one is tempted to say, of course things didn't work. But a minor infancy glitch was worked out in a day and a half. After that, all systems were "go" for a national roll-out. Florence came the following week, then Cagliari, then Napoli, then the rest of the country.

Every night, two to three hours after midnight, teams of experts visited base stations and cells in the network, shut them down, changed them over to two-channel operation, and turned them on again. On mountain sides, on roof tops, on rocky beaches, on steel towers. Planned and orchestrated like a military operation. Without a single subscriber complaining. Or even noticing.

So, the same summer night that Italy played Bulgaria in the World Soccer Championships in the United States, the multinational CN-A9 task force gathered in Florence to celebrate. They could toast a predictable Italian soccer victory. But, more significantly, they could toast a great accomplishment of their own — maybe not fully as predictable at the outset.

So, is that it? Unfortunately not — or fortunately, depending on which view you take. The Italian cellular boom continues, and the access congestion is slowly but sadly coming back. And this time you can't repeat the old channel trick.

The new solution will be to shrink the size of the cells instead. Which is also easier said than done, because the need is biggest in the cities, where there is little room for new base stations. (In sophisticated Portofino, TELECOM Italia Mobile even had to buy a small apartment and put the station and its antenna inside the living room.)

This next Italian build-out phase has been called The Impossible Step. We, at Ericsson, can hardly wait to sink our teeth into it.

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TRACKING TELECOMS

U.S.-CANADA STANDARDS: MORE ATTENTION NEEDED

Lack of standards may result in equipment duplication.

The United States should be doing more to achieve new telecommunications standards in North America, according to a Canadian expert.

"The lack of attention to standards within the United States is a worry for the rest of the world," says Keith G. Knightson, a member of the U.S. ANSI Information Infrastructure Standards Panel (IISP).

Inhibits or facilitates?

"Certain factions in the United States seem to believe that standards are an inhibiting factor," says Mr. Knightson, who is also chairman of the Telecommunications Standards Advisory Council of Canada working group examining Global Information Infrastructure standards issues.

"Outside the United States, standards are generally viewed in a more positive light and regarded as a basis for free and fair competition," he adds.

Interoperability is key

Canada feels that to achieve meaningful and open communications on an extremely

large scale, interoperability has to be front and center in all information infrastructure initiatives, according to Mr. Knightson.

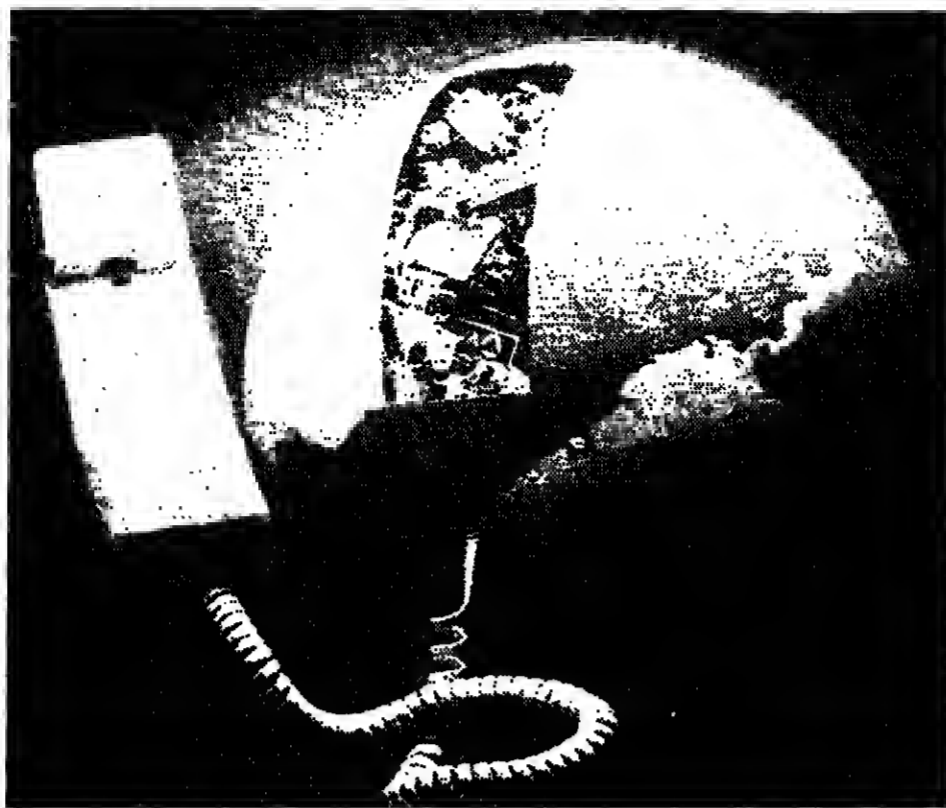
"Any limitations on interoperability will constrain the degree of communication possible and will unnecessarily restrict access to information and services," he points out.

"As a result, many in Canadian industry feel very strongly about the use of open standards, and we are recommending that ways be found to ensure that open standards form the basis of all highway networks, products and services."

Global infrastructure
Mr. Knightson says the Global Information Infrastructure is a gigatrend because it encompasses the so-called megatrends of telecommunications.

"This is because so many different base technologies and industries that have been compartmentalized up to now have the potential for convergence and integration," says Mr. Knightson.

"For instance, one could imagine receiving video-phone calls on your home



Calling the world: Telephones are going global.

theater equipment, or perhaps printing the contents of a particular TV frame on your laser printer. One could imagine having a single access line to the home for all voice, data and video services, being able to dial home to program the VCR, turn on the air conditioner, and so on. One can argue that this can be done today, and so it can. But not very easily.

"There is no generic plug and play of the various components belonging to the telecommunications, computing and entertainment worlds," he continues.

"There is no seamless inter-operation amongst the telephone system (wiring and telephone components), the cable-TV system (wiring and components), the personal computer system (wiring and components), the home security system (wiring and components), and so on."

Map being redrawn

Mr. Knightson says the traditional lines of demarcation between the communications, information and entertainment industries — megatrends in themselves — could and should be swept away and replaced by a giant set of collaborating industries providing "plug and play" components that can be integrated into a single coherent system.

"For example, one project receiving much attention concerns delivery of on-demand, real-time video to the home," points out Mr. Knightson. "There appears to be no connection between

this project, however, and other projects aimed at providing videophone service to the home. The consequence will be total duplication of similar but incompatible wiring and equipment — screens and set-top boxes for example — if a user wants both services."

Good and bad

This may be good for suppliers, he notes, but it is bad for users.

"There is a distinct danger that user needs will not be adequately addressed, and technological chaos will prevail," Mr. Knightson points out. "We may never again see a global system comparable to universal telephone service in the new information age. The basic telephone service still remains an impressive achievement when you consider the scale and extent of its operation. The ability to achieve the similar capabilities for information services looks doubtful."

T.H.

PERSONALIZED SERVICES

SPOTLIGHT

AUSTRALIAN MARKET SHOWING STRONG GROWTH POTENTIAL

The country's telecom industry will open to full competition in July 1997.

The spectacular growth of Australia's cellular phones market — around 70 percent per year — has demonstrated the country's potential demand for mass-market personal communications services (PCS).

By the end of the century, more than 4.5 million Australians — out of a total population of around 20 million — are expected to be using cellular phones, a service launched in the country in 1987. This is approximately double the current figure and, in terms of market penetration, second only to Scandinavia.

A question of time

According to Reg Courts, director of the Center for Telecommunications Information Networking in Adelaide, there is now a general expectation in Australia that mass-market PCS are just a question of time. "But, unlike Europe or the United States," Mr. Courts says, "in Australia PCS is recognized as a service rather than a specific technology or licensing option."

"While the wireless service attribute of PCS is important, many other service attributes need to be integrated — including the increasingly 'intelligent' fixed network — to meet the demands of an increasingly fragmented service market, which is quite unlike the 'telephony' market of yesteryear. However, the underlying technologies need to become commodity-building blocks to enable such services in a timely and cost-effective way. PCS will, therefore, be realized in a much more market-driven industry than has been the case in the past."

Australian authorities are deeply involved in plotting the future of PCS after the planned introduction of full competition in Australia's telecommunications market in July 1997. Peter Darling, general manager of standards and regulatory strategy in Telstra's Network and Technology Group, says that given its small

population, it would be unrealistic for Australia to attempt to develop its own unique mobile/PCS system.

Constraints on development

While Australia's mobile systems are moving rapidly to digitalization (analog phase-out is due by January 2000), with consequent radio-frequency spectrum efficiency, it is spectrum availability and the need to conform to international or regional interface standards that will constrain PCS development in Australia. "A mass market requires cheap, mass-produced technology," Mr. Darling says, "and this will come only from acceptance of the standards for major global or regional markets. For radio-based services, this mandates the use of the radio spectrum on which the standard is based — which may or may not be available in Australia." He adds that potentially all mobile systems that have been standardized regionally — and, in the future, the internationally standardized FPLMTS (Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunications Systems) — could be used in Australia. It was once considered likely that GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) and its extension DCS (Digital Cellular System) 1800 could be used for PCS services in Australia with fewer problems. The PCS systems now being standardized for the United States, however, require spectrum allocations not ideally suited to Australia if FPLMTS standards are to be used in the longer term.

Australia's future spectrum access policies are still considered as part of the Australian government's review of the post-1997 competitive industry, being undertaken by its Spectrum Management Authority. The SMA is implementing new apparatus licensing arrangements and has initiated discussions on the future form of spectrum access.

Nigel Hopkins

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LIVES ON PLASTIC: SMART CARDS GETTING SMARTER

Smart Cards' potential is seen as limitless.

The thin piece of plastic that replaces cash can save a life, pay for a life or even illustrate a life on a monitor screen.

Originating in France's Groupe Bull laboratories in the 1970s, Smart Cards differ from "protected memory" phone cards by having a tiny 3K chip microprocessor and memory bank embedded in them. This chip stores and manipulates digitized information, enabling it to serve a wide variety of purposes.

Its low cost and ease of use makes it ideal for numerous services. For example, a user can insert a Smart Card into a portable telephone, enter a PIN number and be automatically logged onto the GSM (Global Systems for Mobile Communications) network to make a long-distance call. Some day, the card will enable the use of a cellular telephone anywhere in the world, with payment being deducted from the monetary value stored in the card.

Endless possibilities
The applications are limitless. Catherine Allen, chairperson of the U.S. Smart Card Forum, which comprises 200 corporate members, presents this scenario: "Before going to work, I use the card to program the television to block out violent or pornographic channels for my children. I then slot it into my PC and transfer \$100 from my bank account to my card. If I'm using my husband's car, it gives instructions to adjust the mirrors, seat and radio to my liking. At my office, the card clears me through a security door and then unlocks com-

puter files only I can access. I use it in the soft drink machine and to pay for lunch before heading to the doctor's office. I don't have to fill out medical forms because my card contains my health, insurance and emergency procedures information. If I wanted to travel, I could go to the airport, debit the cost of the flight and automatically be awarded frequent-flyer points."

Cards are a global phenomenon. The German government has issued 53 million health identification cards. French banks have distributed 22 million Smart Cards to their customers. Banks in South Africa and China are issuing similar cards. In Bangkok, emergency-room personnel slip the card into a monitor to display the patient's medical history, blood type, medications and other information vital to a quick, accurate diagnosis.

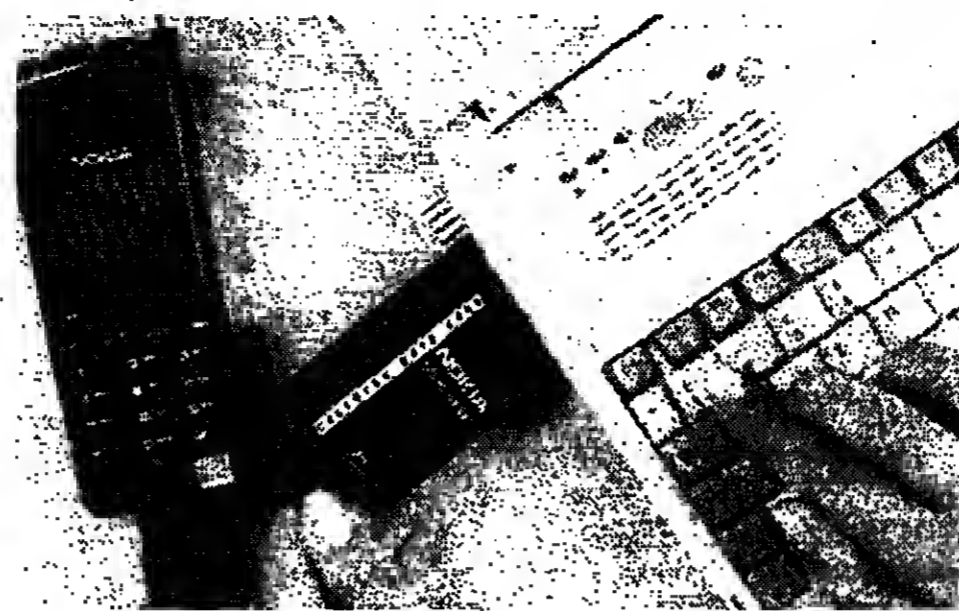
Southern U.S. peanut farmers have used Smart Cards for 10 years. They take their peanuts to a weighing station, and the poundage is recorded on the card. More than 60,000 Smart Cards have been issued to students, staff and faculty at the Universities of Michigan and Western Michigan to be used to enter dormitories and pay for purchases, photocopying, vending machines and laundromats. U.S. Marines at Paris Island boot camp use Smart Cards to make purchases on base.

Convenience and security
"Our surveys show that consumers are interested primarily in convenience and security," says Ms. Allen.

"Magstripe security is easy to replicate or change, and if you lose your credit card in Europe or Asia, you are liable for the loss. With the Electronic Purse, a PIN number provides greater security."

It is a rapidly growing industry. "In 1994, 420 million cards of all types were delivered to 75 countries," says Dan A. Cunningham, president of the U.S. subsidiary of France's Gemplus Card International. In his Smart Card Monthly magazine, Stephen Seidman predicts that the total card market will more than double to 900 million by 1997. "But the basic 85-15 ratio of protected memory [phone cards] to Smart Cards will likely remain the same for the rest of the decade," he says.

Future development of the cards will depend on tech-



Going mobile and on-line.

nology improvements. "Smart Cards basically follow the semiconductor industry learning curve, so the size of the chip embedded in the card is expected to increase over time," says Mr. Cunningham.

Video and voice on cards
Today's Smart Card holds a 3K chip, but 8K chip cards will soon be common. Hitachi has developed a 16K card chip, and within two years will have a 32K chip. "The larger chip will let the

consumer consolidate all his accounts, putting whatever he wants on the card," says Ms. Allen. "Some companies are looking at video and voice on the card."

In the future, Smart Cards could be our passports, speeding airport immigration procedures. They could also record money in the currencies needed in another country.

With a capacity of 1,300 words, they could serve as business cards containing the user's resume or a text-

based corporate brochure a client could consult at leisure.

"We'll see more and more chips that utilize contactless technology, enabling one to open a security gate or pay at a toll booth without slowing down," says Richard Cusson, director of international sales for CP8 Transac, a division of Groupe Bull. "If you want to do business on the Net, you'll need security, and Smart Cards will be the way to do it."

S.V.B.

THE EUROPEAN STANDARD UPDATE

Efforts are under way to make UPT easy to use.

In 1993, the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) published a Technical Recommendation (ETRO55) that built on and fleshed out the service requirements outlined in the recommendations of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) concerning Universal Personal Communications (UPT).

Considerable work has been done on ETRO55 since, much of it undertaken by ETSI's Technical Committee for Network Architectures, and more specifically Technical Sub-committee NA7, which, having completed its tasks, was recently merged with NA6. The latter is responsible for questions on Intelligent Networks (IN) and their role in UPT.

The European standards body is intent on making

UPT straightforward to use and safe from illegal access. To this end, a European Technical Standard, adopted by ETSI, was drawn up, known as ETS300391.

Its first phase specifies the issues involved in ease of use and security of communications. The second phase (ETS300477) specifies the use of integrated circuit (IC) cards, which could be built into devices such as a watch or calculator to generate dual-tone, multi-frequency (DTMF) signals so that the user does not have to dial a string of digits each time he or she wishes to update service requirements, such as call forwarding. The signals will occur in a cryptomatic sequence that will be generated at random by the integrated algorithm so that it cannot be intercepted and copied.

Annie Turner

INTELLIGENT NETWORKS INCREASING THEIR IQs

Continued from page 9

Services provided by INs include voice mail, broadcast messages to selected customers, a universal number (an individual uses the same phone number countrywide), calling-card verification, incoming-call identification and "900" numbers (they work like toll-free numbers but the caller is charged).

Extension to wireless networks

These services are gradually being extended to wireless networks. Voice mail has become a standard feature of many corporate phone systems. Nissan in Australia used a universal number in a very effective car launch in that country. Calling-card verification is used by companies like AT&T and MCI for their international calling cards, and by state-owned telecom organizations like France Telecom for its Carte France Telecom. Incoming-call identification enables company service representatives to access customer files as they respond to phone calls, improving the speed and quality of service. The "900" numbers increase communication between business and customer.

By installing Intelligent Networks, telecom operators can create a "marketing edge," explains Pierre Strasser, IBM's Germany-based director of marketing development for telecommunications and media. If the IN feature is too slow or too complicated, however, the benefit can backfire. He cites research showing that people have a tolerance for up to four telephone options such as those made possible on an IN ("press one for reservations, press two for flight information," etc.). "After that, you lose them," Mr. Strasser says.

Nigel Deighton, research director, networking and telecommunications, for the Gartner Group in France, notes that the telecom operators want INs principally to generate revenue. "They also enable the PTTs to tailor services to their clients and launch new services more quickly," he says.

INs are a combination of hardware and software, and they represent cooperative efforts by computer manufacturers, software developers and telephone operators. Among the major players are Digital Equipment, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, Stratus and Tandem. Equipment suppliers include AT&T, Alcatel, Ericsson, Nortel, and Siemens.

This plethora of players has led to significant problems in

standardization and achieving compatibility among competing systems. There are variations in SCPs (Service Control Points), IPs (Intelligent Peripherals), Mobile Services Platforms, SS7 (Signalling System 7) standards, and connectivity options. The lack of compatibility among telecom systems slowed the acceptance of INs in Europe in the mid-1980s. By contract, 70 percent of all U.S. telecom operators use the same IN code developed by Bellcore, notes IBM's Mr. Strasser.

Mr. Deighton says that users have "little guarantee that advanced IN services from one operator will integrate seamlessly with those from another." He says that the traditional response - global alliances - may not meet customers' needs. In addition, global alliances rarely cover both mobile and fixed services.

One such alliance that may have overcome the obstacles is Concert, a single-source global networking solution launched jointly by MCI and BT in June 1994. The basis for its many corporate services is a global, advanced IN specifically designed for multinational companies.

Claudia Flisi

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TRACKING TELECOMS

PERSONALIZED SERVICES

JAPAN IS RAPIDLY CATCHING UP WITH U.S. IN COMPUTER SERVICES

Computers are increasingly being used as home command centers in both countries.

In the United States, more and more transactions are taking place by computer. Japan is quickly catching up by adding capacity and capabilities so that users can access the growing world of computer-based services.

The United States is being swept over by a tidal wave of new Internet services and software offerings, reports Interactive Content, a consumer on-line services newsletter. The innovations are almost too numerous to mention, but a few key examples tell the story of America's ongoing information-superhighway revolution.

New services on the World Wide Web, the graphically organized collection of databases, include lots of entertainment options. There is now a site for finding out about new films, show times and locations. And users in some 14 locations can buy tickets on-line.

Corporate Records

For those looking for investment information, the Securities

and Exchange Commission maintains free Internet access to a large library of corporate records. The information about a company is passed on to a World Wide Web site within 24 hours of being received by the SEC. Users wanting immediate information can turn to private companies, which resell corporate records the same day they are filed.

Some U.S. banks and computer firms are working together so that consumers can send personal checks over the Internet with the aim of lowering the costs of protecting electronic transactions — now greater than \$100 per transaction.

U.S.-Japan links

Many developments link the United States and Japan. U.S.-based Yahoo! Corp., for instance, has a directory of Web sites that can be used to find out about business communications with Japanese firms and other topics such as translation software.

The largest commercial-service providers in Japan still do not offer direct connections to the Web, according to Japan's economic daily, The Nikkei Shimbun. But they hope to be able to offer Web connections soon. Trial versions of software that will make this happen are now being tested.

Such developments are being fueled by the growing demand for on-line services in Japan. The number of users is now estimated to be at least 3 million. Because of tremendous growth in demand, new service providers are entering the market and new phone lines are being installed.

Training needed

Japan also needs to catch up in terms of training. Navigating the Internet is a valuable skill for people looking to promote business, entertain themselves and even save lives.

At the Kobe City University of Foreign Studies, the Internet became a vital communication tool after the earthquake of January 17. Some school staff used the Internet to provide global access to information about the quake, and now many universities in Japan want to make sure they have personnel who can use computers to help others in emergencies.

The Japanese government is promoting such efforts, as well as introducing on-line services that let foreigners study the country's economy, procurement programs and business trends.

It is in the area of telecommunications that Japan's government could be most influential. Services required for Internet connections and charges for using telephone lines are considered high by international standards. Analysts say these costs could come down in the near future.

Relocating to U.S.

In the meantime, some Japanese computer companies are relocating to the United States. They send their work daily to Japan via the Internet from California and other locations. If the trend continues, pressures for quicker and deeper changes in the infrastructure supporting Japan's information highway are sure to follow.

Janet Purdy Levan



Mobile phones are just part of the story: convergence is set to give everyone, everywhere, access to a wide range of services.

UPT: MORE THAN A SERVICE

Continued from page 9

sonal telecommunications would not only allow the traveling business executive to talk on the phone any time, but they would also allow the rural villager to talk on the phone for the first time.

A multimedia bundle

Bob Slezak, head of research and development for Boston Technology, says UPT systems must be able to offer a bundle of multimedia personal communications services beyond normal telephony, including voice and fax messaging, universal mailboxes, telephone reminders, pager notification, interactive voice response and, ultimately, video.

So far, the wireless market is small, but it is growing fast — 1 billion users will be connected to wireless networks by the year 2000, according to an AT&T study —

and the market promises to continue growing as more applications become available and prices come down.

Satellite services

While cellular digital packet networks will serve local mobile users, ranging from politicians and plumbers to real-estate agents and actors, the keys to extending those networks and letting them talk to each other from a mobile phone up a wild river in Borneo to a sedate sitting room back home in Brighton are the satellite networks of the 21st century.

London-based Iomarsat, has been the leader in the briefcase-sized satellite phones of recent years, and three U.S. firms — Globalstar, Motorola's Iridium and TRW's Odyssey — are showing the way.

Each of the ventures has its own peculiar advantages and disadvantages, both in technical and marketing terms. Globalstar and Iridium

both intend to be the first on the market, beginning to offer handheld satellite phone service throughout the world in 1998.

Global standards essential

At this point, Iridium is the more costly, with a price tag of as much as \$4 billion, compared with Globalstar's roughly \$2 billion. Iridium has said it will charge \$3 a minute for calls, and Globalstar wants to hold charges to \$1 a minute.

Iridium's technology is aimed, however, at direct mobile-to-mobile communications through satellites, while Globalstar will focus on calls from mobile phones to fixed home and business phones through local ground wires and cellular operators.

Compatibility needed

All the satellite ventures agree that international standards are needed to make sure that all three — and any other future competitors —

have a level playing field on which to defend the billions it takes to put dozens of satellites into orbit.

"It is more accurate to say that compatibility is needed [more] than standards," points out Milton Mueller, a professor of telecommunications studies at Rutgers University. "Standards implies a single standard, whereas multiple standards can attain various levels of compatibility."

At any rate, if we are to achieve worldwide, universal, mobile telecommunications, some interesting international problems in spectrum allocation, equipment compatibility and operating and billing agreements remain to be worked out.

The satellite ventures will be closely watching the World Radio Conference, which begins its three-week meeting on spectrum and frequencies later in October in Geneva.

Tim Harper

Tracking Telecoms

During Telecom '95 (Geneva, Oct. 3-11, 1995), the International Herald Tribune will publish a Special Report followed by seven Sponsored Sections in its worldwide edition.

- October 3: Telecommunications
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As a complement to the print supplements, the IHT is publishing a multimedia CD-ROM called Tracking Telecoms.

A limited number of reprints of the Tracking Telecoms print sections will be published.

For a free copy, or for information about the CD-ROM, fax Bill Mahder, IHT Paris, at 33.1.4143.9213, or Christopher Corbett, ETSI, at 33.9365.4716.

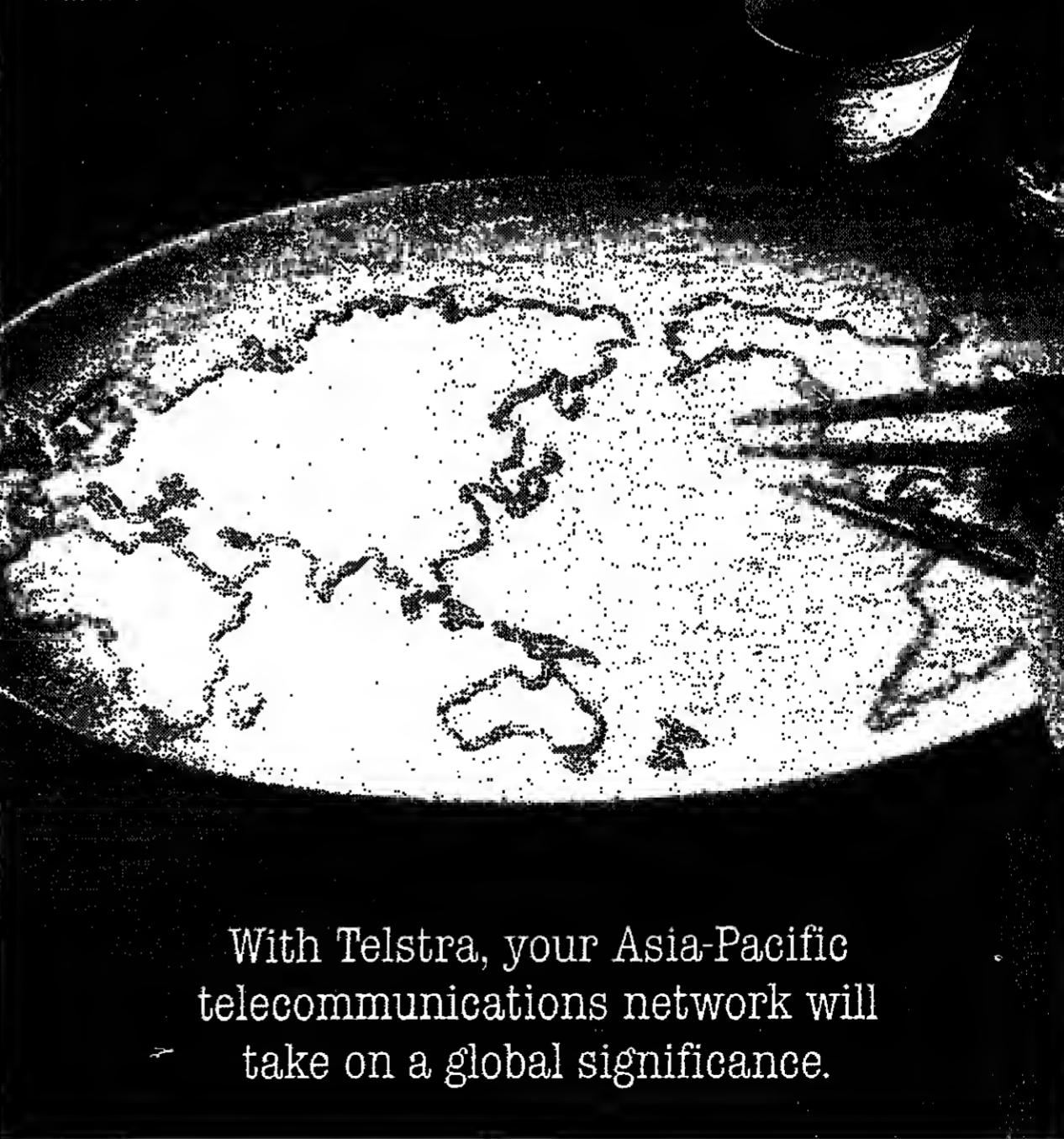
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Style



From left: Gucci's hot pants and python-print purse; Dolce & Gabbana's cowl-neck knit; polo-collared top and gauzy skirt from Emporio Armani; miniskirt and cropped top from Istante by Versace; Jil Sander's high-belted white coat.

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Clueless in Italy: Is the Future Modern or Mod?

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — The Italians have found a word for their new look: Clueless. That is meant to refer to the American movie and its light-hearted, exuberant passion for fashion.

But most designers also don't seem to have a clue how to move fashion fast forward. The spring/summer 1996 season has thrown up yet more takes on the

graphic Op Art of the swinging 1960s (groan!); and rich hippies (oh no! not them again!) in suede tunics, snakeskin boots and designer djellabas.

Collections trying to be modern rather than mod, are following Prada's lead, sending out plain dresses and three-button suits and making the bare necks and arms a jewelry-free zone. Once the stylists add pallid makeup and messy hair, the supermodels look like down-trodden moms in need of a dose of Prozac.

Against this uninspiring background, the good shows stood out: refreshingly pretty dresses in sweet pea colors in the clearly focused and realistic collection of Emporio Armani — Giorgio Armani's second line. And in the stark modernism of Jil Sander, subtly softened in shape and texture. Both produced clothes appropriate to women now.

The early message? It is a season for dresses, tunics worn over pants, narrow coats, small sweaters, often sleeveless, stiff fabrics and a sprinkling of flower prints.

Emporio did all that with refreshing charm and a fairytale ending as models in gauzy dresses twirled on the runway. The color sense throughout was magical as soft celadon green, shell pink or a brush stroke of rose print was introduced to a palette that started only with beige, navy and white.

Although there were high-rise pants, the show targeted dresses from knit through voile. Armani's light touch came too in iridescent fabrics used for curvy jackets and in the delicate mother-of-pearl jewelry.

Coats cut from fragile shoulders with a soft empire sash made a fine opening to Jil Sander's show Moodsey. They set an agenda of graphic black and white and simple lines that never looked retro. Sander made sense of the fashion shift to dresses, giving hers little

sleeves, reasonable hemlines and using either full-bodied cotton piqué or silky, slithery knits.

Pantsuits kept to the straight and narrow, but to feminize minimalist lines, Sander focused on fabrics, using sup-

MILAN FASHION

ple white leather for tunic tops or iridescent pearl gray. Even if there were echoes of other designers in the layered net evening outfits, Sander made a strong showing.

Of the designers making hip-hips hip, Gucci's show was the most fun, with its caftans brief over bare legs, or long and sheer. But with this collection, designer Tom Ford did not seem to be moving forward or to be creating new Gucci classics — unless you include cool takes on pinstripes and his best-selling hipster pants — now with psychedelic patterns to go with colorful crocodile print loafers.

He said that his credo was "remix not retro." But on the runway, funky accessories like snakeskin boots, squishy monkey-style fur bags and thong sandals seemed more substantial than the clothes.

Clean, clear and simple was the story from Ferragamo, where designer Steven Slowik took the current trends up a notch to luxury level by sending out the ubiquitous A-line dress in bright snedex and using

patent leather as a shiny foil to the silky sleeveless sweater. Fashion minimalism scores when geometric tailoring is faultless and simple knits are classy. And when Ferragamo did decoration, each shoe print entwined with daisies was in the house spirit.

An exotic party — all crimson velvet tent and illuminated goldfish pond — was thrown for supermodel Linda Evangelista (she just turned 30) by designers Stefano Gabbana and Domenico Dolce. They must have put all their energies into decorating the dinner and doing up their ritzy new headquarters for their show was a bore. Sure it was nicely made, commercial, with elegant suede tailoring and simple knits in Friar Tuck brown (monk's cowl) included on some sweaters and dresses. But the show lacked any creative spark. And the seen-them-before animal prints should have been culled.

The racing stripe inserts, geometric dresses and zipper details at Istante, by Gianni Versace, looked like a makeover of his couture line shown in July. He likes the mod side of the 1960s and if you (still) want them, skinny rib sweaters and A-line skirts were cute. Versace has a way with prints and Istante had flowery swimwear and a pretty version of a rosebud pattern, first seen last season at Prada, and now sprouting all over Milan.

It seems to be a season for flowers. Laura Biagiotti scattered them on her pale and luxurious cashmere dresses and embroidered colored buds on wool coats or organdy dresses. The daisy that was the signature of André Courrèges and Mary Quant in the 1960s was a motif for Lawrence Steele who appliquéd daisies on A-line dress-

es. Sportmax had daisies like cut-out doilies on Jackie Kennedy-style shifts. At Callaghan, piqué dresses in orange, turquoise or black and white announced that designer Scott Crolla was tawling the 1960s.

Oh those wretched 1960s! Even Missoni went mad for mod — all checkered Op Art squares, hipster pants and bared midriffs. Max Mara made something of the 1960s (and owed a debt to Prada) with bony tunics over slender pants (a wearable look) or the painstakingly plain three-button suit.

A PART from a bright opening of neoprene, swimwear with fluorescent flashes on black, Fendi's show was an indeterminate mix of boxy jackets and what looked like knitted nightdresses. The color palette majored on cloud gray. Krizia found a silver lining in the shiny dresses that opened and closed the show. Since the roots of the house are in knitwear, Krizia scored with its black lacy tops and silky sweaters shown with swingy chiffon pleated skirts.

Two American designers came up with lively young lines for Gilmar. Anna Sui's secondary line pioneered the season's little dress in a bright butterfly print on piqué. The crisp little dresses, piqué suits and polo-shirt dresses in candy pink or mint green colors by Marc Jacobs looked adorable on a lineup of timid teenage girls.

Valentino went Clueless. Inspired by the movie, he sent out in his Oliver line cutie-pie dresses, meringue stiff in waffle piqué, all very short, pink, white and sugar sweet. For once, it wasn't a 1960s revival — just a reminder that fashion can still be lighthearted and fun.

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STOCKS: Profit Fears Spark Fall

GE Acquiring

GE Acquiring Parts of Firm In Germany

been one of the company's fastest-growing units, analysts said.

Very briefly:

Bidders Surface for Smith Corona

Weekend Box Office

1. "Seven"	(New Line Cinema)	\$10.5 million
2. "Academy"	(New Line)	\$9.1 million
3. "Dead Presidents"	(Hollywood Pictures)	\$7.8 million
4. "To Die For"	(Columbia Pictures)	\$6.5 million
5. "How to Make an American Quilt" (Universal)		\$6 million
6. "The Big Green"	(Walt Disney)	\$4 million
7. "Devil In a Blue Dress"	(7 in 7)	\$3.1 million
8. "Halloween: The Curse of Michael Myers"	(Dimension)	\$2.4 million
9. "To Wong Foo..."	(Universal)	\$1.9 million
10. "Fogdog" (Columbia Pictures)	(MGM/UA-Saturn-Maver)	\$1.78 million

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Told to Delete Files

mpoter files and The Maxwell brothers, Kevin and Ian, are accused of defrauding Maxwell pen-
sioners by removing stock worth millions

for ABN AMRO Bank (Deutschland) GmbH, said the move "could be positive for Metro

trading on Monday pending the announcement. On Friday, Kaufhof shares closed at 501 DM, down 8.50. ASKO shares closed at 860 DM, down 10.

Belgacom owns 70% of Mobile NV, which operates a global satellite network.

[illegible]

- Züricher Kantonalbank posted an operating loss of 74 million Swiss francs (\$64.4 million) in 1994 because of problems with loans; the Federal Banking Commission has asked the canton-controlled bank to reorganize its risk-management strategy.
- South Africa's gold and foreign-currency reserves dropped for the fourth consecutive month in September; reserves fell 1 percent from August, to 11.79 billion rand (\$3.22 billion).
- Italy will soon set the date for the public offering of shares in the state-run energy conglomerate Ente Nazionale Idroelettrico SpA.
- Cap Gemini Segret SA said it had set up an on-line banking service for Crédit Mutuel de Bretagne, enabling the bank's customers to use the service at home through the World Wide Web.
- Incentive AB, a Swedish industrial group, said it sold Södersjö Ironföretag AB, a sheet-metal producer, to Active AB for 1.1 million Swedish kronor (\$8.3 million).
- Royal BolsWessens NV of the Netherlands is to sell Argentine Bols beverage subsidiary to Allied Domecq PLC of Britain for an undisclosed sum; Royal BolsWessens has said it wants concentrate on its food businesses.

Also Monday, Belgacom Mobile announced that it would increase the coverage and services offered by Proximus. For eight-watt car phones Proximus now covers 90.5 percent of Belgium. For

Rubert Maxwell's media empire collapsed shortly after his body was found floating in the sea off the Canary Islands on Nov. 5, 1991.

Belgacom owns 75 percent of Belgacom Mobile NV, which operates Belgium's first global satellite network, Proximus. U.S.

Also Monday, Belgacom Mobile announced that it would increase the coverage and services offered by Proximus.

For eight-watt car phones Proximus now covers 90.5 percent of Belgium. For two-watt hand-held phones, Proximus

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL									
Oct. 9, 1995									
	High	Low	Close	Chg	Opt		High	Low	Close
Grains						ORANGE JUICE (CENTS)			
CORN (CBOT)						15¢-cents per lb.			
Nov Dec	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Nov	116.00	112.00	113.00
Dec	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Dec	116.00	112.00	113.00
Jan	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Jan	116.00	112.00	113.00
Feb	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Feb	116.00	112.00	113.00
Mar	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Mar	116.00	112.00	113.00
Apr	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Apr	116.00	112.00	113.00
May	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	May	116.00	112.00	113.00
Jun	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Jun	116.00	112.00	113.00
Jul	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Jul	116.00	112.00	113.00
Aug	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Aug	116.00	112.00	113.00
Sept	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Sept	116.00	112.00	113.00
Oct	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Oct	116.00	112.00	113.00
Nov	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Nov	116.00	112.00	113.00
Dec	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Dec	116.00	112.00	113.00
Jan	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Jan	116.00	112.00	113.00
Feb	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Feb	116.00	112.00	113.00
Mar	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Mar	116.00	112.00	113.00
Apr	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Apr	116.00	112.00	113.00
May	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	May	116.00	112.00	113.00
Jun	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Jun	116.00	112.00	113.00
Jul	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Jul	116.00	112.00	113.00
Aug	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Aug	116.00	112.00	113.00
Sept	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Sept	116.00	112.00	113.00
Oct	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Oct	116.00	112.00	113.00
Nov	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Nov	116.00	112.00	113.00
Dec	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Dec	116.00	112.00	113.00
Jan	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Jan	116.00	112.00	113.00
Feb	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Feb	116.00	112.00	113.00
Mar	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Mar	116.00	112.00	113.00
Apr	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Apr	116.00	112.00	113.00
May	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	May	116.00	112.00	113.00
Jun	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Jun	116.00	112.00	113.00
Jul	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Jul	116.00	112.00	113.00
Aug	113.00	112.00	113.00	+5.00	116.00	Aug	116.00	112.00	113.00
Sept	113.00	112.00	113.00						

ANAL FUTURES												
	High	Low	Close	Chgs	Opnt		High	Low	Close	Chgs	Opnt	
Mar '97	94.00	94.00	94.00	-30	142.21		Jun '96	16.59	16.71	16.91	+0.20	0.41
Jun '97	94.00	94.00	94.00	-30	142.21		Jun '96	16.59	16.71	16.91	+0.20	0.41
Dec '96	94.00	94.00	94.00	-30	142.21		Jun '96	16.59	16.71	16.91	+0.20	0.41
Est. volume	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Apr '96	16.57	16.81	16.83	+0.13	0.18
FF's open int.	22,225	22,225	12,992				Apr '96	16.57	16.81	16.83	+0.13	0.18
BRITISH POUND (CME)												
Apr forward - 1 point counts \$1,001							Jun '96	16.82	16.78	16.83	+0.12	0.18
Dec '96	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	11		Jun '96	16.82	16.78	16.83	+0.12	0.18
Mar '97	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	11		Jun '96	16.82	16.78	16.83	+0.12	0.18
May '97	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	11		Jun '96	16.82	16.78	16.83	+0.12	0.18
Dec '96	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	11		Jun '96	16.82	16.78	16.83	+0.12	0.18
Est. volume	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Jun '96	16.82	16.78	16.83	+0.12	0.18
FF's open int.	31,225	31,225	554				Jun '96	16.82	16.78	16.83	+0.12	0.18
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CME)												
Apr forward - 1 point equals \$100							Jun '96	1.250	1.251	1.245	+0.01	0.24
Dec '96	74.85	74.85	74.85	-27	40,845		Dec '96	1.250	1.251	1.245	+0.01	0.24
Mar '97	74.85	74.85	74.85	-27	40,845		Dec '96	1.250	1.251	1.245	+0.01	0.24
May '97	74.85	74.85	74.85	-27	40,845		Dec '96	1.250	1.251	1.245	+0.01	0.24
Dec '96	74.85	74.85	74.85	-27	40,845		Dec '96	1.250	1.251	1.245	+0.01	0.24
Est. volume	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Dec '96	1.250	1.251	1.245	+0.01	0.24
FF's open int.	43,551	43,551	1,673				Dec '96	1.250	1.251	1.245	+0.01	0.24
GERMAN MARK (CME)												
Apr forward - 1 point counts \$1,001							Jun '96	1.740	1.738	1.728	-0.01	0.24
Dec '96	71.44	71.44	71.44	+1	45,555		Jun '96	1.740	1.738	1.728	-0.01	0.24
Mar '97	71.44	71.44	71.44	+1	45,555		Jun '96	1.740	1.738	1.728	-0.01	0.24
May '97	71.44	71.44	71.44	+1	45,555		Jun '96	1.740	1.738	1.728	-0.01	0.24
Dec '96	71.44	71.44	71.44	+1	45,555		Jun '96	1.740	1.738	1.728	-0.01	0.24
Est. volume	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		Jun '96	1.740	1.738	1.728	-0.01	0.24
FF's open int.	51,795	51,795	278				Jun '96	1.740	1.738	1.728	-0.01	0.24
JAPANESE YEN (CME)												
Apr forward - 1 point counts \$1,001							Jun '96	1.250	1.251	1.245	+0.01	0.24
Dec '96	99.92	99.92	99.92	+9	26,677		Jun '96	1.250	1.251	1.245	+0.01	0.24
Mar '97	99.92	99.92	99.92	+9	26,677		Jun '96	1.250	1.251	1.245	+0.01	0.24
May '97	99.92	99.92	99.92	+9	26,677							

هكوان من الاصل

APEC Session Criticizes Japan On Farm Trade

As a result, the Asahi Shimbun newspaper said in an ed-

APEC ministers in November.
(Reuters, AFP)

An official from the industry regulator, the Civil Aviation Administration of China, said Hainan Airlines had been given

money will be out of George Soros's own pocket or from a group from which he is

The company said it hopes to win regulatory approval by the end of the year and was preparing to sell shares to foreign investors in China's domestic stock markets.

helm, executive vice president, said Siemens' sales in the Asia-Pacific region would more than double to \$15 billion by 2000.

The company said it hoped to win such approval by the end of the year and was preparing to sell shares to foreign investors in China's domestic stock markets.

[illegible]

Monday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

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	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400
1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	On	Vol	PE	30	52	52	Low	High
							Day	Week	Week		
77-17	17	17	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-18	18	18	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-19	19	19	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-20	20	20	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-21	21	21	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-22	22	22	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-23	23	23	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-24	24	24	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-25	25	25	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-26	26	26	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-27	27	27	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-28	28	28	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-29	29	29	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-30	30	30	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-31	31	31	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-32	32	32	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-33	33	33	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-34	34	34	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-35	35	35	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-36	36	36	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-37	37	37	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-38	38	38	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-39	39	39	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-40	40	40	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-41	41	41	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-42	42	42	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-43	43	43	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-44	44	44	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-45	45	45	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-46	46	46	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-47	47	47	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-48	48	48	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-49	49	49	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-50	50	50	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-51	51	51	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-52	52	52	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-53	53	53	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-54	54	54	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-55	55	55	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-56	56	56	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-57	57	57	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-58	58	58	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-59	59	59	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-60	60	60	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-61	61	61	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-62	62	62	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-63	63	63	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-64	64	64	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-65	65	65	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-66	66	66	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-67	67	67	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-68	68	68	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-69	69	69	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-70	70	70	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-71	71	71	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-72	72	72	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-73	73	73	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-74	74	74	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-75	75	75	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-76	76	76	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-77	77	77	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-78	78	78	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-79	79	79	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-80	80	80	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-81	81	81	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-82	82	82	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-83	83	83	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-84	84	84	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-85	85	85	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-86	86	86	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-87	87	87	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-88	88	88	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-89	89	89	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-90	90	90	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-91	91	91	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-92	92	92	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-93	93	93	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-94	94	94	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-95	95	95	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-96	96	96	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-97	97	97	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-98	98	98	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-99	99	99	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24
77-100	100	100	Southern	180	1.0	18	24	24	24	24	24

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64																																				

Monday's 4 p.m. Close
(Continued)

[illegible]

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Close
Jan	100	90	100	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	100	90	100
Feb	105	95	105	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	105	95	105
Mar	110	100	110	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	110	100	110
Apr	115	105	115	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	115	105	115
May	120	110	120	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	120	110	120
Jun	125	115	125	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	125	115	125
Jul	130	120	130	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	130	120	130
Aug	135	125	135	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	135	125	135
Sep	140	130	140	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	140	130	140
Oct	145	135	145	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	145	135	145
Nov	150	140	150	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	150	140	150
Dec	155	145	155	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	155	145	155
Jan	160	150	160	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	160	150	160
Feb	165	155	165	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	165	155	165
Mar	170	160	170	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	170	160	170
Apr	175	165	175	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	175	165	175
May	180	170	180	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	180	170	180
Jun	185	175	185	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	185	175	185
Jul	190	180	190	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	190	180	190
Aug	195	185	195	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	195	185	195
Sep	200	190	200	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	200	190	200
Oct	205	195	205	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	205	195	205
Nov	210	200	210	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	210	200	210
Dec	215	205	215	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	215	205	215
Jan	220	210	220	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	220	210	220
Feb	225	215	225	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	225	215	225
Mar	230	220	230	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	230	220	230
Apr	235	225	235	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	235	225	235
May	240	230	240	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	240	230	240
Jun	245	235	245	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	245	235	245
Jul	250	240	250	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	250	240	250
Aug	255	245	255	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	255	245	255
Sep	260	250	260	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	260	250	260
Oct	265	255	265	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	265	255	265
Nov	270	260	270	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	270	260	270
Dec	275	265	275	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	275	265	275
Jan	280	270	280	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	280	270	280
Feb	285	275	285	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	285	275	285
Mar	290	280	290	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	290	280	290
Apr	295	285	295	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	295	285	295
May	300	290	300	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	300	290	300
Jun	305	295	305	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	305	295	305
Jul	310	300	310	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	310	300	310
Aug	315	305	315	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	315	305	315
Sep	320	310	320	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	320	310	320
Oct	325	315	325	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	325	315	325
Nov	330	320	330	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	330	320	330
Dec	335	325	335	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	335	325	335
Jan	340	330	340	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	340	330	340
Feb	345	335	345	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	345	335	345
Mar	350	340	350	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	350	340	350
Apr	355	345	355	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	355	345	355
May	360	350	360	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	360	350	360
Jun	365	355	365	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	365	355	365
Jul	370	360	370	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	370	360	370
Aug	375	365	375	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	375	365	375
Sep	380	370	380	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	380	370	380
Oct	385	375	385	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	385	375	385
Nov	390	380	390	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	390	380	390
Dec	395	385	395	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	395	385	395
Jan	400	390	400	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	400	390	400
Feb	405	395	405	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	405	395	405
Mar	410	400	410	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	410	400	410
Apr	415	405	415	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	415	405	415
May	420	410	420	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	420	410	420
Jun	425	415	425	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	425	415	425
Jul	430	420	430	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	430	420	430
Aug	435	425	435	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	435	425	435
Sep	440	430	440	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	440	430	440
Oct	445	435	445	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	445	435	445
Nov	450	440	450	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	450	440	450
Dec	455	445	455	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	455	445	455
Jan	460	450	460	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	460	450	460
Feb	465	455	465	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	465	455	465
Mar	470	460	470	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	470	460	470
Apr	475	465	475	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	475	465	475
May	480	470	480	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	480	470	480
Jun	485	475	485	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	485	475	485
Jul	490	480	490	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	490	480	490
Aug	495	485	495	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	495	485	495
Sep	500	490	500	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	500	490	500
Oct	505	495	505	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	505	495	505
Nov	510	500	510	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	510	500	510
Dec	515	505	515	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	515	505	515
Jan	520	510	520	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	520	510	520
Feb	525	515	525	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	525	515	525
Mar	530	520	530	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	530	520	530
Apr	535	525	535	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	535	525	535
May	540	530	540	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	540	530	540
Jun	545	535	545	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	545	535	545
Jul	550	540	550	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	550	540	550
Aug	555	545	555	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	555	545	555
Sep	560	550	560	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	560	550	560
Oct	565	555	565	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	565	555	565
Nov	570	560	570	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	570	560	570
Dec	575	565	575	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	575	565	575
Jan	580	570	580	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	580	570	580
Feb	585	575	585	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	585	575	585
Mar	590	580	590	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	590	580	590
Apr	595	585	595	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	595	585	595
May	600	590	600	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	600	590	600
Jun	605	595	605	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	605	595	605
Jul	610	600	610	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	610	600	610
Aug	615	605	615	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	615	605	615
Sep	620	610	620	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	620	610	620
Oct	625	615	625	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	625	615	625
Nov	630	620	630	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	630	620	630
Dec	635	625	635	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	635	625	635
Jan	640	630	640	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	640	630	640
Feb	645	635	645	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	645	635	645
Mar	650	640	650	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	650	640	650
Apr	655	645	655	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	655	645	655
May	660	650	660	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	660	650	660
Jun	665	655	665	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	665	655	665
Jul	670	660	670	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	670	660	670
Aug	675	665	675	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	675	665	675
Sep	680	670	680	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	680	670	680
Oct	685	675	685	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	685	675	685
Nov	690	680	690	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	690	680	690
Dec	695	685	695	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	695	685	695
Jan	700	690	700	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	700	690	700
Feb	705	695	705	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	705	695	705
Mar	710	700	710	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	710	700	710
Apr	715	705	715	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	715	705	715
May	720	710	720	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	720	710	720
Jun	725	715	725	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	725	715	725
Jul	730	720	730	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	730	720	730
Aug	735	725	735	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	735	725	735
Sep	740	730	740	1.00	4.00	10.00	1.00	740	730	740
Oct	745	735	745	1.00	4.00	10.00				

[illegible][illegible]

Date	12 Month		Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Lastest
	High	Low							
1997-12-31	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-01	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-02	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-03	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-04	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-05	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-06	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-07	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-08	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-09	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-10	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-11	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
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1998-01-13	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-14	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-15	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-16	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-17	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-18	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-19	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
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1998-01-22	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-23	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-24	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-25	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-26	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-27	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-28	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-29	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-30	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
1998-01-31	12.50	12.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
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THE WORLD'S DAILY



Soccer Postpones 'Vision' Showdown Study Group Is Set Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — The heads of world soccer's confederations put off Monday making a decision on European proposals to reform the structure of the sport, instead setting up a commission to study proposals to cut the role of FIFA, rotate the World Cup finals geographically, and boost global profits.

The working group will report to the presidents of the six continental confederations on Nov. 20 and they will then make their recommendations to FIFA's executive committee in December.

The move temporarily restored harmony in the running of the world's biggest sport and glossed over a power struggle between FIFA President Joao Havelange and Lennart Johansson, head of the powerful European organization, UEFA.

The working group — comprised of the general secretaries of the six continental organizations — will study two so-called Vision proposals issued by Johansson.

Vision 1 would rotate the World Cup finals automatically between continents to avoid the political infighting that currently dominates site selection; cut FIFA's central role and reform its decision-making executive committee.

Vision 11 proposes boosting World Cup income to at least \$800 million by overhauling the sale of television and marketing rights. By comparison, TV rights for the successful 1994 finals in the United States brought in just under \$96 million.

But within a week of UEFA showing down the Vision gambit last month, FIFA countered by letting it be known it had offered worth an estimated \$1 billion for the marketing and broadcast rights of the 2002 World Cup. The 1998 finals are covered by an existing deal.

"The fundamental is to make use of what football can bring financially," Johansson said after Monday's meeting.

"You see it is already having a result," he added. "It's gone from \$184 million to \$1 billion in one week — isn't that funny?"

Johansson said he was pleased with the outcome of Monday's session and with the "positive and objective approach" of other confederation chiefs.

"They didn't say they agree with us in each and every point," he said. "What we have agreed to talk about is to find out whether we are on the right track," he said.

Among the regional confederations, only the Africans have so far spoken out in favor of UEFA's proposals.

Apart from being angered by FIFA's decision earlier this year to move the world youth championship from Nigeria to Qatar, the Africans have most to gain from a redistribution of power and money among the confederations.

Because of opposition from the other confederations, UEFA has already dropped proposals to merge the smaller confederations and for FIFA to have a rotating presidency appointed from the confederation presidents.

FIFA sources said Concacaf, the Central and North American soccer body, and Conmebol, the South American confederation, were lined up solidly behind Havelange.

They said the Asian confederation and Oceania, which is not a full confederation under FIFA rules, had yet to make their positions clear.

At a rare joint press conference, Havelange and Johansson papered over their differences to portray the image of a united soccer family.

Havelange said Johansson told the confederation chiefs that Europe wanted "an evolution out of a revolution."

Johansson said reports of a power struggle were wrong and that he was not making a personal attack on Havelange, the Brazilian who has run FIFA since 1974.

Asked if UEFA intended to field a candidate in the elections to succeed Havelange in 1998, Johansson replied: "It's a long way to the moon. We have a president who is elected unanimously until 1998 so I refuse to answer the question."

Still, there is considerable unhappiness in Europe over the hold the 79-year-old Brazilian lawyer has on global soccer.

Havelange withstood a European challenge to win election for his fifth four-year term in office last year. This was in part due to his plans to expand the 1998 World Cup finals in France by eight teams to 32, with most of the additional berths going to Africa and Asia.

Europe was the conspicuous loser in that battle.

A record number of entries have flooded in for the World Cup preliminaries. FIFA General-Secretary Sepp Blatter said more than 165 countries were expected to put their names forward by the deadline Friday.

Blatter said he and other general secretaries were working on how to fit an estimated 750 to 800 games in an already busy soccer schedule. Problems, including South American objections to the emerging calendar, were expected to be sorted out by the draw in Paris in December, he said.

Earlier, FIFA officials denied reports that it is to tighten restrictions on back-passes to the goalkeeper to prevent defenders from heading or chesting the ball backward and wasting time.

"There will be no rule changes before the 1998 World Cup finals," Blatter said.

Officials said the rule change had been discussed at a FIFA technical meeting last week, but that there were no plans to put it before FIFA's rule-making international board when it meets in Rio de Janeiro next March.

Mariners Finish Yankees in 11th Inning of Game 5



After Ken Griffey slid home with the winning run, the Mariners and their 57,411 fans jumped into the celebration.

Mariners Unveil Their Own Mr. October

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

SEATTLE — After his compact swats produced two home runs and seven runs Saturday night, Edgar Martinez was championed by Reginald Martinez Jackson, who used to own this month of October.

"Best hitter in baseball," the Yankees' Martinez called the Mariners' Martinez. "People are only starting to realize just how good he is."

People now know a lot more about Edgar Martinez. On Sunday night in the 11th inning, he slugged a double into the left-field corner to score two runs and beat the Yankees, 6-5, and send the Seattle Mariners into the championship round of these new-fangled baseball playoffs.

It was another classic major league playoff game, more lead changes, more mood shifts, with weary pitchers like Randy Johnson and Jack McDowell and David Cone pitching their hearts



David Cone bowed out after walking in Seattle's tying run.

— and very probably their arms — off. But the final hammer was applied by Edgar Martinez, a modest man who has played for a marginal franchise in the upper left-hand corner of the baseball map. A month ago the Mariners couldn't draw fans in their dismal dome, and a vote to build a new stadium failed. On Sunday night, the fans were doing their best to raise the roof and let in the misty Seattle night — with their voices and their energy. And Edgar Martinez put them in that mood.

Edgar Martinez, age 32, merely won batting titles in 1992 and 1995 and has a career average of .313. He has been playing professionally since 1983, and had his share of failure, as many baseball players do. He was still being shuttled to the minors as recently as 1989, but now he is at his peak. His 29 homers this year were 11 higher than his previous best. His .356 average, 113 runs batted in and 116 walks were all career highs.

Maybe Reggie Jackson saw it coming. Reginald Martinez Jackson, from Philadelphia, is proud of his Hispanic roots on his mother's side. Edgar Martinez was born in New York and grew up in Puerto Rico. They are not related, but the Yankees' "special adviser" is quite willing to claim the Mariners' designated hitter as family.

It takes a master to recognize one. Reggie Jackson dominated so many post-season games that he unashamedly answers to the nickname of Mr. October. The New York Martinez is as flamboyant as the Seattle Martinez is reticent. It is the tale of these two cities, the tale of these two franchises. Reggie did it with bluster. Edgar does it with serenity.

After his stunning double coup on Saturday, Edgar Martinez rode the exercise bicycle in the clubhouse. He wasn't ducking anybody but, as a designated hitter, he needed the workout.

Meanwhile, other people were talking about him. "That grand slam, a great hitter like Edgar should have hit a home run," Reginald Martinez Jackson was saying about the shot off the Yankees' best reliever, John Wetteland.

"Edgar saw so many pitches, he fouled so many off, that he got his timing down on Wetteland," Reggie said. "Wetteland made a mistake, put one right down the middle, and Edgar just put it out of here. I would expect him to do that."

"But that first home run," Reggie was saying about the three-run blast off Scott Kamieniecki. "I do not understand how he hit that home run. That was a good pitch, inside. Most hitters, even power hitters, would hook that ball foul into the left-field stands, but Edgar is so strong, he has such a great stroke, that he just fought it off."

In the darkness outside the clubhouse, the left-handed Reggie limited a right-handed hitter keeping the bat handle close to his chest, angling the meat of the bat forward — short, sweet, controlled.

"Tremendous," Reggie said. "Nobody else could do that but Edgar. Best hitter in baseball."

The Yankees have a special perspective. In this series, Martinez was 11 for 21 with 10 runs batted in. This gave him 29 for 67 against the Yankees this year, with nine homers and 30 runs batted in for 18 games.

When he finally got off the exercise bicycle, Edgar Martinez said just enough to confirm his reputation as a gentleman: "I tried to make contact — maybe produce a run or two," he said of both home runs.

Asked about being unknown in the east, Martinez nodded his head. "I was feeling the playoffs, sure, I'm going to be excited, you know you're going to be exposed. I like to get satisfaction for the whole team. I can tell you if I get to a post-season game, I feel it belongs to the team."

Prodded about his feelings after slugging his team back into this series, Edgar Martinez said, "I'm just trying to hide my emotions right now. I feel we have the momentum."

That was as much as the Mariners' Martinez would say about himself. Now he is the latest in a small clan of sluggers who have dominated an October night.

Martinez's 2-Run Double Scores Griffey From First

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — Symbolically, the biggest victory thus far for the 19-year-old Seattle Mariners ended with Ken Griffey Jr. sliding safely home.

Griffey started off one comeback, then capped another Sunday night by scoring on Edgar Martinez's two-run double as the Mariners beat the New York Yankees, 6-5, in 11 innings in the decisive fifth game of their American League playoff.

"This was a phenomenal series, just great baseball every day," said the Mariners' manager, Lou Piniella. "Every game was up and down. It's just a shame that there had to be a losing team."

The victory extended the Mariners' first trip to the post-season. Much of their success was attributable to Griffey, the biggest star in team history. Having hit a playoff-record fifth homer to begin an eighth-inning rally that tied the score, he raced around from first base on Martinez's hit into the left-field corner.

When he slid home with the winning run, he was mobbed by teammates as the Kingdom crowd of 57,411 cheered.

"I was thinking score all the way," Griffey said. "If I get thrown out at the plate, we still have a man in scoring position."

"When I saw him round second, I knew he had a chance," Martinez said. "I've never seen him run so fast."

For the fourth time in seven days, the Mariners refused to let their season end. Once again, Randy Johnson was a key contributor as the team's ace pitcher won in a relief role.

The Mariners, who had to survive a one-game playoff against California, overcame the wild-card Yankees and became just the fourth team in major league history to come back from an 0-2 deficit in a best-of-five series.

To do so, they called on Johnson in relief, got the record-setting homer from Griffey and came back from a 5-4 deficit in the 11th after stranding seven runners in the previous three innings.

"I don't have the words to say how disappointed I am for my players," said the Yankees' manager, Buck Showalter. "But I'm very proud of the way they played today."

The Mariners begin the best-of-seven American League championship series against Cleveland on Tuesday night in the Kingdom. Piniella said Johnson probably would pitch Game 3 Friday in Cleveland.

Johnson, who relieved in the ninth and shut down the Yankees until the 11th, got the victory in his first relief appearance of the year.

Jack McDowell, making his first relief appearance in the majors, escaped jams in the 9th and 10th innings but could not hold a lead in the 11th after Randy Velarde hit a go-ahead single off Johnson.

Showalter chose to use McDowell rather than John Wetteland, who was New York's closer all season but struggled in this series against Seattle.

Joey Cora opened the bottom of the 11th with a bunt single, barely eluding first baseman Don Mattingly's tag, and took third on Griffey's single. Martinez, who drove in a postseason-record seven runs in the victory in the fourth game, followed with his drive down the left-field line.

Martinez connected on the same kind of hanging splitter

that I struck him out with in the ninth," McDowell said.

The Yankees went ahead in the 11th as Mike Stanley drew a walk, pinch-runner Pat Kelly moved up on Tony Fernandez's sacrifice and Velarde singled for his 19th hit in 40 at-bats against Johnson. The inning ended with two strikeouts sandwiched around an intentional walk.

The battle of nerves began in the eighth when the Mariners scored twice off David Cone to tie it at 4.

Then Fernandez doubled to open the New York ninth and Velarde drew a walk from Norm Charlton. As Piniella went to the mound, there was no doubt about the next move, and the fans roared when Johnson was called from the bullpen.

He struck out Wade Boggs on three pitches, got Bernie Williams on a pop and Paul O'Neill on a foul pop. Johnson was even better in the 10th, striking out Ruben Sierra, Mattingly, and Gerald Williams.

Meanwhile, the Mariners were wasting chances. They left the bases loaded in the eighth and stranded runners on first and second in both the ninth and 10th against McDowell. Martinez struck out and Alex Rodriguez grounded out, ending the ninth, and Vince Coleman grounded out in the 10th.

Cone, brought to New York to win big games, failed to hold a 4-2 lead in the eighth.

Griffey connected for a bases-empty homer, hitting his third of the week off Cone, the 1994 Cy Young Award winner.

With two outs, Tino Martinez drew Cone's first walk of the game, Jay Buhner followed with a single and pinch-hitter Alex Diaz walked, loading the bases.

Cone, having already thrown 141 pitches, ran the count full on pinch-hitter Doug Strange, then walked him. Too late; Showalter took out his ace.

Mariners 6, Yankees 5

	AB	R	H	BI	BB	SO	Avg.
New York	36	5	10	2	3	23	.278
Boysen	3	0	0	0	0	3	.000
Lyle	4	1	0	0	1	1	.250
SWW	4	2	2	0	4	1	.429
O'Neill	4	1	2	1	1	1	.333
Sierra	4	0	1	0	1	2	.176
Mattingly	5	0	1	0	1	1	.117
James	4	0	0	0	1	0	.000
Griffey	4	1	0	0	1	0	.000
Stanley	4	0	1	0	1	0	.250
Kelly	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Tennant	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Velarde	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Totals	37	5	10	2	3	23	.278
Seattle	36	6	11	2	3	12	.306
Coleman	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Cone	5	2	1	0	1	0	.200
Griffey	4	2	2	1	1	1	.391
EW	4	0	0	0	2	1	.000
TM	4	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Rodriguez	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Buhner	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Sierra	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Johnson	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Newson	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Fernandez	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Adair	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Widger	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Dwight	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Straw	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Blowers	4	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Totals	44	6	11	2	3	12	.306
New York	36	5	10	2	3	23	.278
Seattle	36	6	11	2	3	12	.306

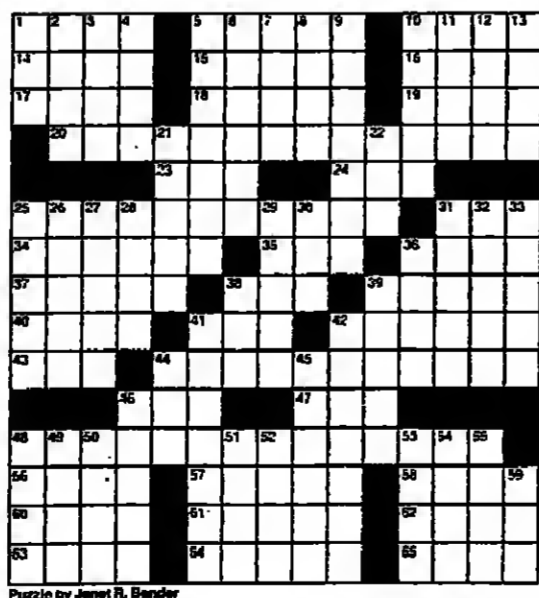
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- 10 Charades or shuffleboard
- 14 Director Kazan
- 16 Texas landmark
- 18 White House office shape
- 17 Former German capital
- 19 Hms

DOWN

- 19 Word after Kaiser or jelly
- 20 Eagle
- 22 Goller
- 23 Wooman
- 24 These ... the times ...
- 25 Birdie
- 26 Race part
- 27 Indian boats
- 28 Noah's boat
- 29 Type size
- 30 Changes text
- 31 Cather's "Of Mice and Men"
- 32 Complement of darts
- 33 Veil fabrics
- 34 Fuss
- 35 Baffling questions
- 36 S.F.-lo-Las Vegas dir.
- 37 Par
- 38 Iranian holy city
- 39 Coach
- 40 Paragon
- 41 Bogey
- 42 Final notice
- 43 Composer Sate et al
- 44 Start for hygienic or Roberts
- 45 Utah ski resort
- 46 Vol material
- 47 Paleolithic look
- 48 Lascivious area
- 49 Prancing horse
- 50 "Jeopardy!" emcee Trebek



Puzzle by Janet R. Bender

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Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 9

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ART BUCHWALD

The Man in the Street

WASHINGTON—"I can't stand it any more," Bob Lystad said, as we watched the final act in the Simpson case. "I am going to OD on all these 'man-in-the-street' interviews they keep showing."

"In a free society," I said, "grabbing a handful of popcorn."

"Everyone has to pay attention to the voice of the street," Bob said.

"My negative feelings about the man in the street haven't changed since you and I Buchwald watched this circus last year. Having accepted the expertise of every retired district attorney and judge in the country about what would happen in the trial, why are we forced to listen to the views of the man in the street?"

"John Q. Public has rarely been wrong," I told him.

A burly man in a wrinkled T-shirt appeared on the screen, sticking his head out of the window of an eighteen-wheel truck. "It was a good decision and a just one," he said with authority. "I expect they found him not guilty because the jury

couldn't believe that O.J. went to Chicago to get rid of the murder weapon."

Bob yelled at the screen, "How does a driver from Billings, Montana, know why the jury did what it did and why should anyone in the United States care?"

"Easy, my friend," I said. "This man drives long distances, and he might have picked up something on the road of great value to the viewing public."

Bob laughed. "He picked it up from Gerald Rivera an hour ago."

A grandmotherly lady was standing in front of a flower shop, and the TV reporters asked her, "What do you honestly think of the verdict?"

"Put me down with a bleep," she replied.

I told Bob, "Now that lady has a strong opinion. You see the man in the street—in this case, the woman in the street—makes it easier for all of us to understand what the trial is really about."

Lystad was not satisfied. "Now look at that bicycle messenger. He doesn't speak for me even if he thinks he does. I see no reason for him to have a sound bite."

"Maybe he delivers packages for the news producer," I suggested. "Some men in the street are not necessarily strangers to the media. If we are ever going to make up our minds as to what actually happened in that courtroom, we have to let the little guy have his say."

"But the man in the street is taking time away from Larry King, and Larry speaks for everyone, unlike the accountant in the street whose wife won't even listen to him when he goes home."

10 Years of 'Les Miz'

Remers

LONDON—The tear-jerking "Les Misérables" celebrated its 10th anniversary this week as one of the world's most successful musicals, seen by 32 million people.

From Tokyo to Budapest, the adaptation of Victor Hugo's epic French novel has been sung in 14 languages. Shows are planned in Hong Kong, Singapore and South Korea.

House of Baden's Yard Sale Rakes In Millions

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

BADEN-BADEN, Germany—When an ancient and respectable family is reduced to selling its furniture, crockery, paintings and even hunting trophies to pay off its debts, thoughts about the transitory nature of wealth may be evoked. But as Sotheby's began auctioning off the contents of a castle owned by the venerable House of Baden here, tears of sympathy were perhaps premature.

Germany may have abolished its principalities in 1918, but the head of this dynasty still carries the august title of His Royal Highness Max Margrave of Baden. More to the point, the family still owns three other castles in western Germany packed with treasures that are not on the block. And after just two days of the 15-day auction, described by Sotheby's as the largest of its kind ever held, the family was already \$21.2 million better off. [By 5 P.M. Monday, the total take had risen to \$24.6 million for the first four days, Sotheby's reported.]

With 6,000 lots comprising more than 25,000 objects from the Grand Ducal Collections of the House of Baden involved in the auction, the most valuable item sold so far was an ornate, mounted tea table made for the Swedish royal family in 1780, which went for \$1,040,520. Almost as expensive was an 18th-century porcelain Ludwigsburg Marketplace, known as the "Venetian Carnival," which sold for \$960,480.

Still, the House of Baden, which traces its roots to the 12th century, has a few debts to pay. And after a recession compounded by mismanagement of its agricultural, forestry and industrial holdings left the family \$184 million in the red, the 62-year-old margrave reluctantly decided to liquidate some of his assets. The Neues Schloss, the castle that overlooks this delightful spa, seemed like the obvious place to start.

Since 1918, when the House of Baden was stripped of 15 other castles, the Neues Schloss has been used as a warehouse to store the contents of those expropriated castles. And when teams of Sotheby's experts began sifting through the Neues Schloss early this year, they found it contained important collections of 17th- and 18th-century German furniture, Flemish tapestries, Meissen porcelain and myriad art objects.

The margrave had turned to Sotheby's because of its wide experience of managing major house sales, not least its auction of the Thurn and Taxis Princely Collection in Bavaria two years ago. But he in fact fervently hoped to keep the collection intact and he offered it to the regional



Simon de Pury with a sauce dish, one of the more than 25,000 objects on sale.

government of Baden-Württemberg for what he described as "a special price" of \$55.6 million.

But he did not allow for the vagaries of politics. And in no time, the margrave's offer had set off a fierce battle inside the state coalition government based in Stuttgart. The conservative Christian Democrats favored buying the collection, but the left-leaning Social Democrats saw no reason for taxpayers to bail out an aristocratic family in distress. "Not a penny for the margrave," became their war cry.

The immediate result was that the House of Baden's offer was rejected, but negotiations nonetheless continued. "At one point, I was talking to four ministries and a representative of

the prime minister's office and meanwhile I was trying to prepare the catalogue," said Christoph Graf Douglas, the head of Sotheby's in Germany. "We had no signature from the state and we had already spent over \$2 million."

Finally, a half-way deal was worked out, with the state government agreeing to pay \$31.6 million for the pick of the collection, including its most valuable item, a set of five early 16th-century painted altar panels by the German artist Bernhard Strigel, for which the Arts Ministry paid \$8.3 million. The margrave's library was also part of the government purchase.

Douglas said he was glad that the most

important objects will now stay in Baden-Württemberg. But, from a financial point of view, he added with a laugh, it was "perhaps lucky" that the government did not buy everything. "In February, we had done a very rough inventory," he said, "but the more we studied the collection, the more it seemed to be worth."

On Friday evening, after the first two days of the auction, his instinct was proven right: sales had already exceeded the pre-sale estimate of \$20 million for the entire auction. With the aim of stirring interest in the auction, which ends Oct. 21, the most valuable items were of course offered early on, but takings appeared to be averaging about one-third higher than originally expected.

The controversy surrounding the sale has in turn helped draw the crowds to the hill-top castle. During five open days before the auction, more than 23,000 visitors, mainly Germans, looked over the collection which filled four marquees as well as the 105 rooms of the four-floor castle. About 17,000 copies of the seven-volume catalogue have already been sold. And around 800 people filled a large tent when auctioneer Simon de Pury invited bids for the first item, a 15th-century oak chest, on Thursday morning (it sold for \$66,025).

Preparing the collection for display was no easy task. Glassware and porcelain sets, some of them still in their original boxes, had to be washed. Delicate tapestries were still rolled up in newspapers dating back to the 1850s, while furniture had to be inspected for damage. And the attic was literally bursting with old chairs, picture frames and hundreds of stag's heads and antlers, many of them attached to plaques recording who shot the animals, where and when.

While museums, dealers and collectors, many of them bidding by telephone, clearly know what items they want, Sotheby's is also counting on selling many fairly worthless paintings, snuffs of furniture and even porcelain because simply because of their association with a German royal family. Douglas said he expected some items to go for 15 to 20 percent more than their objective value thanks to the "royal markup."

More of a problem is the castle, which the House of Baden would also like to sell after the auction empties it of its contents. "It's on the market," said Prince Bernhard, the margrave's 25-year-old son who is serving as his spokesman, "but we have no idea of the price. It will depend on who wants it, what restoration has to be done. Perhaps in the medium term the government will buy it. Not yet, of course. It's a problem we'll worry about after the auction."

POSTCARD

Heaney Is Welcomed Home as Symbol of Hope

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN—Seamus Heaney, the winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature, arrived home and was welcomed not only as a great poet in a land that loves writers and writing, but also as a symbol of hope for lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

Heaney, who was born in Northern Ireland 56 years ago but now lives in Dublin, was on vacation in Greece when his award was announced Thursday. For a full day, neither his children nor the scores of reporters seeking interviews could find him. He was invited to a dinner party Friday at the residence of U.S. Ambassador Jean Kennedy Smith, but did not appear.

But when he arrived at Dublin's airport Saturday night, after cutting his trip short

upon learning about the prize, Prime Minister John Bruton was there to praise him as a literary symbol of the Northern peace effort, and to have the poet autograph a book of his lectures.

Asked at the airport how he felt about joining the other Irish Nobel winners, William Butler Yeats, George Bernard Shaw and Samuel Beckett, he said: "It's like being a little foothill at the bottom of a mountain range. You hope you just live up to it. It's extraordinary."

He did not mention Ireland's literary giant, James Joyce (a figure in his poetry), who never won the Nobel.

Heaney and his wife, Marie, were whisked from the airport to the residence of President Mary Robinson for champagne and more praise.

"It was entirely bewildering," he said

before he left Greece, "and still a bit incredible. It's an awesome dimension." Asked how he felt about being considered a peace symbol, he showed none of the annoyance of some friends, who thought he should have won solely as a poet.

Heaney has dealt with Northern Ireland in his work and acknowledges that his point of view supports Roman Catholic charges of harsh discrimination by the Protestant majority. He left the British-ruled province in the early 1970s after he was threatened by Protestant paramilitary guerrillas.

"There has been a new mood in the country since last year," he said. "It's a very precious mood because it promises new energy. I'm also gratified that I've been honored as part of that. I've been strong sense of belonging to the North, and of course I insist on being Irish."

WEATHER

Europe

City	Today			Tomorrow		
	H	L	W	H	L	W
Algiers	20/10	12/5	8/1	21/10	12/5	8/1
Ankara	19/10	12/5	8/1	20/10	12/5	8/1
Antwerp	18/10	11/4	7/1	19/10	11/4	7/1
Athens	22/10	14/7	10/4	23/10	14/7	10/4
Berlin	22/10	14/7	10/4	23/10	14/7	10/4
Birmingham	22/10	14/7	10/4	23/10	14/7	10/4
Bombay	28/10	24/17	12/5	29/10	24/17	12/5
Buenos Aires	20/10	12/5	8/1	21/10	12/5	8/1
Buenos Aires	20/10	12/5	8/1	21/10	12/5	8/1
Copenhagen	17/10	10/2	5/0	18/10	10/2	5/0
Dallas	14/10	12/5	8/1	15/10	12/5	8/1
Dublin	14/10	12/5	8/1	15/10	12/5	8/1
Edinburgh	14/10	12/5	8/1	15/10	12/5	8/1
Frankfurt	18/10	11/4	7/1	19/10	11/4	7/1
Geneva	18/10	11/4	7/1	19/10	11/4	7/1
Helsinki	13/10	7/4	1/1	14/10	7/4	1/1
London	17/10	15/6	10/3	18/10	15/6	10/3
Los Angeles	18/10	16/8	11/4	19/10	16/8	11/4
Madrid	19/10	17/9	12/5	20/10	17/9	12/5
Moscow	20/10	12/5	8/1	21/10	12/5	8/1
Munich	18/10	11/4	7/1	19/10	11/4	7/1
Nairobi	28/10	24/17	12/5	29/10	24/17	12/5
Osaka	22/10	14/7	10/4	23/10	14/7	10/4
Paris	16/10	14/6	9/3	17/10	14/6	9/3
Perth	17/10	15/6	10/3	18/10	15/6	10/3
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